



Cut Loose

It May Be Hard to Do It Oneself and It May Hurt to Be "Cut Loose," but It Is Often the Stroke that Makes The Man.

An Irishman was working in New York for 50 cents a day. For a time he felt he should go west, but his present job held him. He was afraid to let go. One day he decided to



Chapel Tower

make the change and, walking into a railway station, handed all of his money to the ticket agent and said, "Give me a ticket as far west as this will take me." He then took back 25 cents to get something to eat until he got to the end of his journey. He often tells how much harder it was to "cut loose" as he calls it than to live two days on the 25 cents.

Today the Irishman is very wealthy and says it all depended on the moment he decided to cut loose. A boy taught a country school for forty-five dollars a month. He knew he should go to college but did not

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WHERE FAILURE IS INEXCUSABLE

In the editor's boyhood home there were few books and fewer pictures. Even when the school days came the books continued to be few and poor and the pictures were almost entirely wanting. How he needed to while away the minutes, waiting for recess, dreaming over the few pictures near the back of the old *Blue Back Speller*! There was the boy in the apple tree being pelted by the farmer; there was the girl who spilt the pail of milk; there was the cat that hung itself to catch the rats, and the man that fooled the bear by pretending to be dead. Wonderful Pictures!

And there was another picture in the same book that he has not forgotten. Looking back over the years he is inclined to think it was the best thing in it. Certainly it was the first, if not the best, for it was pasted down tight on the inside front cover—the picture of a stately dame leading a beautiful child, a youth, up a stairway and pointing to some imposing buildings upon one of which was written the word KNOWLEDGE, and upon another, FAME.

The dame might have represented either the teacher or the mother of the youth. Be that as it may there was never any doubt as to what she was doing—she was making it clear that the road to usefulness, happiness, success, fame was up the steps leading to and thru the school—the College.

Just what credit should be given the picture it is not easy to say—so delicate are the scales with which we weigh the influences that make our lives—but there was one boy who gazed upon it that climbed up the steps and went thru both the schools and the College, and tho he cannot lay much claim to the success and none to the fame, he has found the field of usefulness and a degree of happiness.

But the picture has permanent value. It has a lasting suggestiveness. It represents the highest type both of the parent and the teacher—the parent or teacher leading as far as possible and then directing the youth to others—pointing to higher sources of knowledge.

The parents provide food, clothing and shelter, of course, and true parents go much farther—give a lasting moral training and lay the foundation for the intellectual growth of the child; but in most cases there is a low limit to the parents' power in training either morally or intellectually. But they need not, for that reason, fail. They can direct the child to those who can give what they can't. They can point to the school—the college. This is their final—their supreme—privilege. If they have a true love for their offspring they will not fail here; but, if they do fail, they fail indeed—they fail inexcusably, criminally.

And the teachers in the grade schools, the home schools, are also limited, necessarily limited. There is a point beyond which they cannot lead. Here they must drop the hand of the child, the youth, but they should not forget, must not forget, the priceless privilege that remains theirs—they must point the way to other leaders, other sources of knowledge.

How well the editor remembers the words spoken at the right moment, by one who had assumed the duties of parent to him, that stimulated his waning ambition and sent him on to school and then to college. That incident has been described in these columns under the caption "Fifteen Minutes of Friendship and its Results."

And in another column in this issue one who is now a successful teacher tells how the humble teacher of a district school on the Western plains pointed him and five others to College. And it is for that more than any teaching he did that that teacher is remembered, praised, honored.

This week and the next the Academies and Colleges are opening their doors all over the land and inviting those thirsting for knowledge to come. That this invitation may be heeded there must be a corresponding "Go" from parents and teachers. It may, it will take unselfishness, self-sacrifice to say it—to point the way—but that alone will win the place of honor and love in the memory in the future.

To fail at this point is to invite execration from one's offspring when they begin to realize their loss.

Of all the graduates turned out by the colleges of this country one out of every forty has reached honorable distinction, while, of those who have not gone to college, only one out of ten thousand has risen to prominence. This is reason enough, it would seem, to cause every ambitious young person to enter college at once.



Ladies Hall

The Cook Stove Before Latin

Schools Should Not Take Girls Out of Touch With the Home but Should Give Instruction in Household Affairs.

In the days of our grandmothers most of the products needed in the home were produced and consumed there. The wool was taken from the back of the sheep raised on the farm, was passed through the various preparations, spun into yarn, woven into cloth and made into clothes by the individual family. This work is now done by the large woolen mills. A multitude of things that used to be produced in the home now come from factories or large industrial concerns.

In the early days the daughter worked by the side of her mother, the ideal way for a daughter to work, and under the mother's eye and direction with continued practice became expert in the performance of these varied household duties. She knew all about the materials from which the home products were made. She was a competent judge as to the quality of all food products and, if goods were bought, could tell easily

(Continued on Fifth Page)

Be Safe—Not Sorry

4 Per Cent is the limit of what can be paid by a bank and conduct its business on lines of the strictest conservatism. In short, it is the rate that is consistent with absolute safety.

There are many schemes and seemingly attractive investments that offer more but with every added per cent. comes an added risk, and why should you take any risk when you are investing the net results of your labor and economy.

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BOYS

Address of President Frost, at Jackson, Breathitt County, Ky., Monday, September 4, 1911.

Berea students are doing their part in the progress of Breathitt County. Among those best known at the County Seat are Malcolm Holliday, of the law firm of Adams and Holliday, Dr. Wilgus Bach and his cousin, Clifton Bach, L. M. Gardner and Rev. and Mrs. Paul Derthick, now of Monticello. Mr. Thomas Terry of Jetts Creek, now well advanced in the College Course at Berea, represents a very large number of promising young people from Breathitt County who are, or, have been students at Berea.

The assembly, Monday night, was gathered at very short notice, and came together in a pouring rain, but numbered several hundred, and embraced most of the leading citizens of Jackson, and many from some distance.

Rev. C. T. Brookshire, of the Baptist church led in prayer, and Prof. Rigby, assisted by Miss Cook of the Methodist choir, led the singing, rendering several fine solos, and teaching the audience one new song.

President Frost spoke, in part, as follows:

Friends and neighbors:
I am to speak at this time to

three classes of persons, to parents, to boys and to other folks.

I am the father of four boys. As a Christian man my chief joy is to see the progress of God's Kingdom on earth—to see the increase of good will, peace, purity and love in



President Frost

the world. But next to this my chief joy is to see these four boys truly prosperous. By prosperity I do not mean money. I wish to see them growing into lives of usefulness and service so that they may

(Continued on Third Page)

TRAIN SCHEDULE FOR BEREA STUDENTS

Following is a list of the various trains leaving the junction points most used by Berea students:

FROM CHICAGO via BIG FOUR, leaving from Lake Front at 12th St. at 9:05 p. m., Monday, Sept. 11th, arriving at Cincinnati 7:10 a. m. next morning.

FROM CLEVELAND via BIG FOUR, leaving Union Depot on Lake Front and Bank Sts. 9:00 p. m., Monday, Sept. 11th, arriving at Cincinnati 6:40 a. m. next morning.

FROM CINCINNATI via L. & N., leaving Central Station, Central Ave. and Third St. 5:00 a. m., Tuesday, Sept. 12th. Train arrives at Richmond at 11:17 a. m., where passengers change cars leaving Richmond at 12:17 noon, arriving at Berea at 12:30 noon.

CHICAGO and CLEVELAND parties and others from long distances are advised to buy thru tickets to Berea.

SOUTHERN ROADS give a rate of two-thirds fare for parties of ten or more traveling on one ticket. These parties may be made up by ANYONE and from ANY POINT.

FROM JOHNSON CITY, TENN., via SOUTHERN, leaving at 2:40 p. m., Monday, Sept. 11th, arriving at Knoxville 6:40 p. m. Leaving KNOXVILLE 10:55 p. m., arriving at Berea 3:47 next morning.

FROM APPALACHIA, VA., via L. & N., leaving at 6:25 a. m., Tuesday, Sept. 12th, arriving at Berea 1:04 p. m.

If you are late it may cause you to pay full fare. Wear the button and you in order to identify yourself as a Berea student. The leader of the party will wear the same button and the Berea Y. M. C. A. ribbon.

It is a fine time for getting acquainted. Enjoy yourselves.

IN OUR OWN STATE

O'Rear and His Platform Winning Friends—McCreary Fires First Gun—Law and Order Conference—Postal Savings Bank for Louisville.

REPUBLICAN PROSPECTS

The Republican campaign is now gaining full headway and the prospects look fine for victory. Reports from the western part of the state where the fight has been pitched from the first indicate a sentiment for O'Rear that will be hard to change and it is not too much to expect that the Republicans will carry many counties heretofore largely Democratic.

OPENS CAMPAIGN

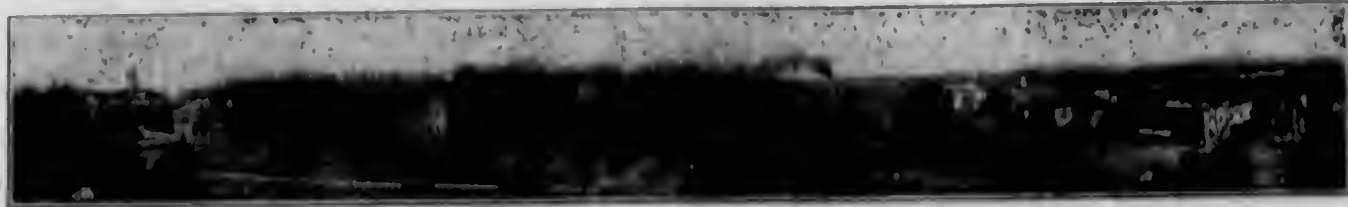
Senator McCreary fired his first gun at Bowling Green, Monday, before a large audience. Just how his speech was received is hard to tell from the conflicting reports. There are two or three things perfectly evident, however. The first is that the Democrats expect to force a discussion of National, not State issues, if possible. In the second place, if it becomes necessary to mention things that concern Kentucky at all they will try to profit by disparaging O'Rear and shouting, "Powers and Assassination."

TO DECLARE FOR LAW AND ORDER

Reports of the calling of a conference at Jackson for Oct. 9th to devise ways and means to rid the mountains of lawlessness continue to be circulated but it is not clear who are to compose the conference, nor just what authority any such conference would have. As an expression of the people themselves against the prevailing conditions any such conference would have far reaching value, however.

P. S. BANK FOR LOUISVILLE

A Postal Savings Bank to be known as The People's Bank was established in Louisville last week and received deposits, none larger than \$5, amounting to \$1,000 the first day. The first Postal Savings Bank for the state was established at Middleboro about six months ago and is now declared to be a success. These Banks are appealing largely to the working classes and to foreigners.



Panoramic View of North Side of Berea College Campus

The Citizen

A family newspaper for all that is right true and interesting.

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.

(Incorporated)
J. P. Faulkner, Editor and Manager.

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KENTUCKY PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Don't take your vacation too seriously.

What is so rare as an actress without a divorce?

More persons are drowned any day than are killed in airships.

The summer girl is now queen, with Dan Cupid as her prime minister.

Some men feel flattered when a strange dog wags his tail at them.

Babies are scarce in Pasadena, but the town is strong on grandparents.

A farmer with a good potato crop would have no trouble in trading it for an automobile.

Motor boats now make thirty-five miles an hour. The speed craze thus rules land, sky and water.

It is such a nuisance to be a French playwright, compelled to write all of one's masterpieces between duels.

In Colorado, where potatoes have become legal tender, one can take one's change in Saratoga chips.

What should be done with the offensive person who says: "Well, how does it feel after your vacation?"

Life's little annoyances include persons who perambulate in walking on the wrong side of a crowded sidewalk.

In Waterbury, Conn., a man paid a stiff fine rather than wash himself in jail. It was no night of the bath for him.

In the interests of navigation it may become necessary to put fenders on the rocks that line the Pacific coast.

Articles in an esteemed contemporary on "Modern Aeroplanes" should be followed by others on ancient aeroplanes.

A Minneapolis girl had the courts change her name from Olsen to Smith. Nevertheless Olsen is a good Ole name.

Dr. Wiley is probing into the mysteries of the restaurant mince pie. That man isn't afraid to tackle anything.

There is one thing in favor of the ice man. Thus far nobody has been able to invent "something just as good."

Unless that flock of comets can guarantee something more exciting than cyanogen gas it may as well keep on going.

The Aero Club of America has adopted a rule barring flights over cities. There are few haystacks in the cities.

Aeroplane engines of the revolving type consume vast quantities of castor oil, doubtless for that colicky noise they make.

Our millionaire poloists are applauded for delending the international cup, but nobody seems fit to say a few kind words about the ponies which really won.

A New York woman claims to have solved a household problem by importing a Filipino girl as a servant. It will be all right if she keeps Moros out of the kitchen.

A Tennessee man has absolutely forgotten his identity. The fact that he is not called upon to give testimony in any investigation makes his case especially remarkable.

Women residing in or traveling through New Jersey are forbidden to decorate their hats with any portions of birds, but they may use the milliners' bills if they so choose.

A man in Connecticut dropped dead from joy. Yet joy kills even fewer than lightning strikes, and everybody has a thousand or more chances to one of escaping the latter misfortune.

Morality

By Rev. Guy E. Shieler
Assistant Rector of St. Peter's
St. Louis

There is in our civilization a class of women branded as moral lopers, the presence of any one of whom would not be tolerated in our homes. Yet our daughters are allowed to mingle freely with the men who prey upon these women; to receive them in our homes—and too often—to marry them. Such is custom and conviction, so totally an inversion of the teaching and practice of Jesus Christ, who ate with harlots and sinners, not to condone their acts, but to save them from evil.

Let us ask in all frankness, is it not time for the church to inquire rather more seriously into this matter of conscience and morality? Shall we go on being satisfied that custom and convention have said the last word on these vital matters?

There are too many false judgments of morality in society, as a result of untrained conscience. The thing we call convention is too often but a cloak for false morality. Custom and convention are made up of elements both good and bad, though most of us, if a thing is conventional, adhere to its pronouncements without stopping to question the right or wrong of it.

Convention and custom are good when they conserve the good of the past; they are viciously evil when they cloak evil, and even worse when they so enslave the minds of the people that they stultify all moral progress.

There is a tendency in most of us toward legalism; this false use of the law, and the subtlest foe with which Christianity has had to cope. One of the most remarkable things in history is the speed with which Christianity morally "ran off the track" and allowed its freedom to become elaborated and stiffened into dogma, and then into legalism.

The church, which was to bring God and man together, became burdened with ecclesiastical machinery, which kept God and man apart. What is the standard? Shall we frankly become legalists and accept the law as our standard of conduct? Or shall we accept what are called the average judgments of mankind—the consensus of opinion—as our standards? If so, what shall we do with the prophets; those men of vision who sometimes rise in our midst, to point the way to a clearer conception of truth than the average man has attained?

And if we do not listen to the prophets—for example, those men of vision who have in our political life today—how can we hope to progress as a civilization? Or shall we accept as our standard that which satisfies us? Or shall we accept that which works—pragmatism, which has become popular among certain ethical thinkers.

This matter of conscience calls for clearer thinking than we have bestowed upon it as a church or as individuals in the past. Conscience is the soul's discernment of right and wrong for the purpose of its own moral choice. It has as a standard not any exterior law, which means the reduction of religion and morals to jurisprudence and restraint; but it must have an inner law, which means freedom.

Jesus Christ's most emphatic teaching, about which centered all else he said and did, was the sacredness of the self. We have Christian morality then when we set before us the task of developing this self. This self-loyalty is the only morality we know. It is truth for truth's sake, not truth for expediency.

Conscience is the voice of God witnessing to eternal right within the individual soul. It is the voice of man's true self, and the true self is one with God. As our sense of beauty leads us on to things beautiful, so our moral sense should lead us to things moral. And, as in art, we turn to great masters, whose genius has wrought in the world of beauty for the standards of valuation; so in the world of morals must we turn with ever-increasing earnestness and appreciation and longing to the master of men.

And as our study of the great canvas reveals ever and anon some deeper truth that lay in the heart of the artist, so our serious study of Christ must reveal more of the truth that lay like gold in the depths of his heart. It is for each one of us to say—for no one else can say it for us—whether the light that is in us shall become darkness and so spread the gloom of itself through the hearts of humanity or whether it shall become a part of that light that lighteth every man that cometh into the world.

The Crown for the Faithful.

The virtue of fidelity is not conditioned by great opportunities and responsibilities. It has nothing to do with splendor of circumstances. It needs no broad arena, no crowd of spectators. "He that is faithful in that which is least is faithful also in much." The humblest task is to be done as unto God. Our gift, our talent, may be insignificant, but it is to be used, not buried. What the world calls success is often the shipwreck of the soul. The dominion of God's world is the blessing of those who are "faithful in a very little," "faithful unto death." The crown is not for success, not for genius, not for position, not for greatness, but for faithfulness. Life's work and warfare are to test and train our fidelity.

WIND, WORMS, DROUGHT

As Cited By Uncle Sam's Report as the Reasons for the Decline in Condition of Cotton Crop.

Washington.—A total production of 12,000,000 bales of cotton as the final yield this year is indicated by the department of agriculture's official report on the condition of the growing crop on August 25, which is estimated at 73.2 per cent of normal.

This estimate, based on the ratio of the average yield for the last 10 years to the average condition of the crop on August 25 for the past 19 years, would mean a final yield of 181.65 pounds an acre on the planted area of approximately 34,000,000 acres, allowing for an abandoned acreage of 1,000,000, and provided the crop does not decline or improve from the date the condition was estimated to the time of picking.

CRACK SHOTS FROM CAMP PERRY

Marksmen Gather for Twenty-First Shoot on Atlantic Coast.

Sea Girl, N. J.—The 21st annual Sea Girl shooting tournament opened with the flower of the military and civilian rifle, revolver and pistol shots of the United States in attendance. Many of the teams and individuals to face the targets in competition came direct from Camp Perry, O., where the national matches have just been completed.

FARMERS INTERESTED.

Great Organization May Follow Hint Dropped By Yeakum.

New York.—Apparently the address recently delivered to a gathering of Texas farmers by B. F. Yeakum, railroad president and chairman of the executive committee of the St. Louis & San Francisco road, has stimulated farmers in other sections of the country than Texas to begin co-operative methods by means of which the farmers may bring their produce directly to the consumer without the intervention of middlemen. Mr. Yeakum intimated that the farmers of the United States got not much more than one-half of the money received from the ultimate consumers for their products.

Deficit in Uncle Sam's Treasury.

Washington.—Although two months ago the treasury began the fiscal year 1912 with a surplus on all accounts of more than \$32,000,000, the heavy expenditures and low receipts of July and August have reduced it to \$2,000,000, and the new year registered an ordinary deficit of more than \$21,000,000, as compared with this time a year ago. Briefly, the government spent during August \$5,500,000 more than it received from all its sources of incomes.

Motorcycles in Collision.

St. Louis, Mo.—Two motorcycle-clists met death in a head-on collision. The cycles were demolished and both men instantly killed. The dead are Frank Morrissey, 21, and John Bow man, 19.

Shell Kills Spectators.

Warsaw.—During artillery maneuvers a shell exploded in a crowd of peasant spectators. Three persons were killed and 16 wounded.

Seventeen Missing.

Manila.—The steamer Francisco founded on the north coast of the island of Negros, and 13 of her passengers and four members of the crew are missing.

THE MARKETS

Cincinnati Grain Market.

Flour—Winter patent \$3.90a1.15, family \$2.70a2.80, low grade \$2.40a2.50, hard patent \$3a3.45, do fancy \$3.25a4.00. Wheat—No. 2 red 90a92c, No. 3 red 88a90c, No. 4 red 76a86c, Corn—No. 2 white 66a66½c, No. 3 white 65a65½c, No. 2 yellow 66a66½c, No. 3 yellow 65a65½c, No. 2 mixed 65a65½c, No. 3 mixed 64a64½c, 10a11c, No. 2 white 43¼a44c, standard white 43a43½c, No. 3 white 42¼a43c.

Cincinnati Live Stock.

Cattle—Shippers \$5.50a6.75, butcher steers, extra 6a6.25, good to choice \$5.50, heifers, extra \$5.60a5.75, good to choice \$4.50a5.50, cows, extra \$4.65a5, good to choice \$3.50a4.60, canners \$1a2.50. Hogs—Hologna \$3.50a4, extra \$4.10. Cows—Extra \$8.25a8.50, fair to good \$7a8, common and large \$3a7.50. Pigs—Good to choice packers and butchers \$7.50a7.75, mixed packers \$7.50a7.60, common to choice heavy fat sows, \$4.25a6.50, pigs 110 lbs and less, \$3.60a5. Sheep—Extra \$3.15a3.25, good to choice \$2.50a3.10. Lambs—Extra \$7.

Cincinnati Miscellaneous.

Poultry—Hens 12c, spring chickens 14c, ducks 9c, turkeys 16c, geese 6a8c. Eggs—Prime fresh 19½c, firsts 18c. Butter—Creamery extra 28½c, firsts 24c, dairy, fancy 18c. Apples—Duchess \$2a3 bbl, home grown 60a70c bu. Carrots—Home grown 19a15c a dozen. Celery—Michigan 75a1.25 crate. Eggplants—50c doz. Honey—12a12½c a lb. Lemons—California, \$3a3.50. Onions—Home grown white \$1.25 bu. Oranges—\$4.50a4.50 box. Potatoes—Early, \$1.10a1.25 bu.

Daniel's Companions in the Fiery Furnace

Sunday School Lesson for Sept. 17, 1911
Specially Arranged for This Paper

LEBBON TEXT.—Daniel 3.

MEMORY VERSES, II, 18.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"The Lord is my helper, and I will not fear what man shall do unto me."—Heb. 13:6.

THINK.—The Reptugini account states that the occasion was "the organizing of the earth from India to Ethiopia," and places the date in the 18th year of Nebuchadnezzar. This would put the event in the last part of B. C. 585, immediately after the destruction of Jerusalem, on the king's return to Babylon.

PLACE.—Babylon, the plain of Bura, somewhere in the vicinity of the city.

PLACE IN THE HISTORY.—Jerusalem destroyed. The Jews in captivity throughout the Babylonian empire. Daniel in the service of the empire in some part. Jeremiah in Jerusalem. King Zedekiah and Jehoiachin captives at Babylon. Ezekiel at Chebar in Babylonia.

So far as we can learn, Nebuchadnezzar's great assemblage of people from all over his empire had for its object the consolidation of his whole kingdom. He had just returned from a triumphant campaign against his enemies in the west and south—against Egypt, Syria and Arabia—and he celebrated his return by the erection of a colossal image and a grand religious festival. The golden image might mark the close of a period of conquest and inaugurate a period of peace. The victories of peace were to absorb the remaining half of his reign.

The empire was composed of various countries and races, diverse from one another in disposition, character and interests. They were united by no natural affinity, but by conquest. The whole empire might easily fall to pieces.

Nebuchadnezzar would bind these diverse elements by the power of religious worship, at a common center, of one chief god over all the multitude of gods. As the Jews were bound together by a magnificent temple at their capital, Jerusalem, whither all went up to worship, so Nebuchadnezzar would place at his capital a huge and costly image, the glory and attraction of the empire. His making Babylon a magnificent city would add this work. Great fortifications, towers, walls, temples, gates of bronze, hanging gardens, palaces, public buildings of blue, red, yellow and white, the Tower of the Seven Spheres, the Wonder of Mankind palace—all these would attract people to the capital, as Mohammedans are drawn to Mecca.

The multitudes were gathered on the plain around the golden image glittering and radiant in the sun. Besides the officers in their richly colored attire, there was a motley gathering of tribes from every direction. All diversities of speech and dress and manners were there.

Herads cried aloud their proclamation in all languages, that when the hands struck their martial music all the people must fall down and worship the golden image; "And whomsoever shall not do so, he shall be cast into the midst of a burning fiery furnace."

The hands played, and the whole multitude bowed their faces to the ground. Then a strange thing took place; three men stood up alone, and were conspicuous all over the plain, like a city set upon a hill, by their unshod feet and their splendid robes of office. These three were, Shadrach, Meshach and Abed-nego, the three young men who joined with Daniel in refusing to defile themselves with the king's meat.

Then Nebuchadnezzar in his rage and fury said: "Now if ye be ready, to obey, the past will be forgiven. But if ye worship not, a burning fiery furnace! Let the music sound. And who is that God that shall deliver you out of my hands?"

The three, with truly magnificent and unflinching courage, appear to have answered promptly and without hesitation, showing that they had carefully considered the subject and that with them it was a matter of settled and intelligent principle: "We have no need to answer thee," to explain how God could deliver them, or why they must obey him. There was no time, nor would the king understand. "If it be so, we are cast into the fiery furnace, in spite of all you say, our God whom we serve is able to deliver us."

They were put into the furnace. A writer thinks they were bound hand and foot with their own clothes. The king sat watching the issue of the matter, looked through the door into the furnace, and saw a sight at which he was astonished and terrified. He was astonished that the three men were not consumed; that they were loose; that a fourth was with them. The thought flashed upon him that he has come into conflict with a new and unknown power. He rose up in haste, expressing the strength of his astonishment and terror. The princes saw these men. The deliverance was public, unmistakable, and proved by many witnesses. The king recognized the power of the Jews' God.

The miracle would make such an impression on the princes and people that the king could more easily treat the Jews kindly. Men who were so faithful to their God that they would die rather than do wrong would be faithful to their king, and could be trusted in all matters. Hence they were reinstated in their places with more influence and permanence than ever.

There are still fiery furnaces for those who refuse to worship the golden image—social ostracism, unpopularly, losses of place and honor, failure in business.

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MOST everybody reads the ads. in this paper. They furnish as much news to the man in town and on the farm as the personals, and often more. If Peter Smith's wife wants a new hat, Smith sees by the paper that Jones is selling hats at so much. Johnson's store ad. is misleading from the paper—Johnson's trying a non-advertising policy.

RESULT—Jones gets Smith's money
Smith's wife gets her hat.

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FACTS

- Q The news items of the home community.
- Q The things in which you are most interested.
- Q The births, weddings, deaths of the people you know.
- Q The social affairs of our own and surrounding towns.

These are the kind of facts this paper gives you in every issue. They are certainly worth the subscription price.

How's Business?

THIS ad. is directed at the man who has all the business in his line in this community.

Q Mr. Merchant—You say you've got it all. You're selling them all they'll buy, anyhow. But at the same time you would like more business.

Q Make this community buy more.

Q Advertise strongly, consistently, judiciously.

Q Suppose you can buy a lot of washtubs cheap; advertise a big washtub sale in this paper. Put in an inviting picture of a washtub where people can see: the minute they look at your ad. Talk strong on washtubs. And you'll find every woman in this vicinity who has been getting along with a rickety washtub for years and years will buy a new one from you.

Q That's creative business power.

OUR AD. RATES ARE RIGHT—CALL ON US

(Copyright, 1909, by W. N. C.)

THE BEREA HOSPITAL

NURSE TRAINING SCHOOL OF BEREA COLLEGE

Has best operating room and all modern appliances for care of a limited number of patients. Hospital treatment greatly increases prospects of recovery.

Rates One Dollar a day and up.

Bond for prompt payment required.

For further particulars address

THE HOSPITAL, Berea, Ky.

You Read the Other Fellow's Ad

You are reading this one. That should convince you that advertising in these columns is a profitable proposition; that it will bring business to your store. The fact that the other fellow advertises is probably the reason he is getting more business than is falling to you. Would it not be well to give the other fellow a chance

Catching Mrs. Jones

If Mrs. Jones buys her coffee at Smith's each week—
If the coffee in your store is better than Smith's and cheaper—
Why, TELL MRS. JONES!
Don't dash wildly across the street to tell her, though; she'd laugh at you. Insert a sane, forceful advertisement in this paper about your coffee.
We'll catch her eye by making your ad. attractive. Then all that is left for you to do is to take in the money for the coffee Mrs. Jones buys.

(Copyright, 1909, by W. N. C.)

To Read Your Ad In These Columns

Things People Buy \$

CUSTOMERS want what they want when they want it, and when they do they'll buy your goods if you let them know you've got what they want at the price they want to pay.

ADVERTISE—Mr. Merchant, tell the home folks you can fill their needs. You'll find them responsive.

(Copyright, 1909, by W. N. C.)

MONEY THAT TALKS BACK

THERE'S a lot of money here and in this vicinity. Possessors of that money read this paper; they swear by it. They want to be shown. If your goods are right, they want to buy. This paper talks to that money at regular intervals. It's money that talks back and talks back strong. Get your share—do your talking through our advertising columns.

(Copyright, 1909, by W. N. C.)

HOUSES TO RENT

To those who have children to educate and wish to reside in Berea for a longer or shorter time to enjoy its educational advantages, the College has a number of houses, large and small, some of them partly furnished, to rent on reasonable terms. Address

THE COLLEGE TREASURER, Berea, Ky.

BOYS

(Continued from first page)

not only care for themselves but give cordial help to others, to have them stand in the communities where they live for righteousness and progress.

And I know that all other parents are like myself. Next to our joy in the Kingdom of Christ and our anxiety for its progress is our joy and anxiety over our children.

Now it is a trade, a profession, a high art, to raise things in this world—to raise flowers, to raise garden stuff, to raise chickens, to raise hogs, to raise horses. Flowers and horses grow by a mysterious process which none of us understands. They grow from small to great, from imperfection to maturity by the great powers of nature, as we say, which means the power of God. But to start and guide their growth requires the art and skill of the gardener, the trainer, the farmer.

And of all the "raising" that we ever do the raising of children is the most solemn, joyful and momentous. I have not time to say very much about it only to say that it is the biggest thing we ever undertake on earth. Every parent will agree with me. Here are three or four maxims that everybody in the raising business must make note of:

First, select good stock. If you are to be a parent improve yourself and pick a good mother.

Second, provide good shelter. Spread cloth over your early plants to keep off the nipping frost, bring the young turkeys in out of the rain. Keep the children away from the cold and from bad companions.



Dr. Cowley

Third, provide good nourishment. The baby cries, and he wants not pickles or whiskey but milk. And presently his mind will call for food. Throwing children are full of questions and if those questions are not answered and their curiosity gratified they soon become stupid. Christ said: "Man shall not live by bread alone." There must be thought for every growing child. His soul lives on the stories you tell him, the songs he hears at meeting, the books and papers that you put within his reach.

Fourth and lastly, there is training. Home training is first and best. Let your girl know everything her mother knows. Let your boy be as skillful as his father. I like to see the father sit back on the wagon seat and have his little boy drive. That is training. Then comes the training of the school teacher. And finally, if the parent and school teacher have been skilled there will begin the training of the boy or girl by themselves. Self-training is the thing that finally lasts and counts. Parents and teachers, when we have trained our boys and girls to the habit of self-training we have won success.

And now a word to the boys. I have been a boy. I claim to be a good Kentuckian because I chose this state to live in. But I remember the state of my birth—the "Empire State." Now York, the state of DeWitt Clinton and William H. Seward and Theodore Roosevelt. I know how the boys there used to have battles with snowballs, and to skate on the frozen rivers, and how, in the summer, they used to hunt squirrels and partridges. And I have caught the great fish called sturgeons, six feet long, out of Lake Erie. I know how a boy loves to work and yet he doesn't. He feels dissatisfied if he never can do things or bring things to pass, and yet he feels restless when the day's work is too long. I learned to plow, to hind grain and to graft fruit trees. And I learned something about training myself—doing the things that were hard to do, looking at my faults and trying to mend them. And perhaps the most important thing which I remember about my boy life is its dreams. I used to climb up into a seat which I had made for myself at the top of a tall oak tree, and there, hidden in the branches, with the birds and sometimes stars for my companions, I thought about the future. I dreamed about the coming days when I would be stronger and taller and older and wiser. I went through in imagination the journeys I would take, the difficulties I would overcome, the victories

I would win, the good I would do. And these tree-top dreams have been with me ever since. When I was converted these tree-top dreams turned to prayers and promises.

Now I know all other boys are like me. You boys who are here today are just the same. You have your play, your work and your day-dreams.

And now a word to the other folks who are interested in boys. We are all of us partners in this raising of men—parents, the boys themselves, and the other folks. Who are some of the people who are interested in boys? The girls are interested. Unless there are good men girls can never have good homes. Neighbors are interested. No matter how much one may be out with the old folks we are all glad to see our neighbor's children coming on well. Employers are interested; they want good workmen. Patriots are interested. Every one who loves his country is looking anxiously about to see who will be the leaders, the self-sacrificing preachers, teachers, editors and public men who will guide the community and the state and the nation when our present leaders shall have passed away.

I tell you, boys, you do not know how many friends you have. When you are starting out in life really everybody is your friend. We all wish you well, we all hope and pray that you will be better, wiser, happier than we have been. And there is hardly a man or woman in the whole state so mean that he would not stretch out a helping hand to encourage a boy. You may forfeit this good will and regard. The first time you do something bad your friends will grieve; the second time they will be surprised and disappointed; and the third time they will begin to think that you have established a habit of badness, you will have a reputation for badness, you will have hard work to overcome the difficulties which you have piled up in your pathway. But remember, at the beginning everybody is your friend.

Now there are four great institutions for the helping of boys as they journey towards manhood. First and best is the home—the nest of love and sympathy and comfort, so sweet that we who are older often wish we could go back to that dear spot and rest there forever.

And then there is the home church, the place where the best people of the neighborhood gather to pray and sing and hear great lessons out of the word of God. God bless the country church house. Often it is a small and poor affair. Some of the very men and women who run the church may be sin-laden and defective. But the church is the place where we have fellowship with all the good aspirations and holy desires that there are in the community, and where we may get in closest touch with things divine.

And then there is the home school. This, too, is often sadly imperfect. It will not always be so, we believe. We are going to have better school trustees and better teachers. But even as it is the home school is something of priceless value. Many a boy has walked a hundred miles and slept on a bare floor and lived upon little or nothing in order that he might get something of that education which is now offered freely to every American child in his home school. THE CITIZEN published an article a few years ago proving that the schooling which a child gets in one summer's free school, if he attends from start to finish and does his best, is worth about three hundred dollars. That means that on the average the boys and girls who have had several years of schooling earn that much more and have that much more of the good things of life by reason of what they have received at the home school. But the home school is worth more than can be measured in money. It is there that we learn how to learn. It is there that we learn how to get

on with other children and with other people. It is there that we learn how to manage ourselves. And it is there that we begin to know something of history and science.

But I came here especially to



Tennis and Croquet

speak about one other institution which helps boys become men—the school away from home—an institution like Berea College, where young people go and live for a few months or years, giving their main time and thought and strength to study and self-improvement. If boys and girls are ever to be men and women they must leave the old home and go out into the world. And the best way to get them finally ready for this great change is to have them spend some time in a good school like Berea. Let them have a few months or years where they shall live in what might be called a school family, where they shall get acquainted with the best boys and girls from other communities and from other parts of the country, where they shall have teachers who have been specially trained and skilled in the most important branches of study. In such a school young people learn the quickest how to manage themselves, how to find out the things they need to know, how to have good thinking power, good judgment, good principles, how to become useful, honorable, happy men and women. Before you start to work it pays to grind your ax.

I do not speak about Berea alone. There are other schools and nearly all of them are exceedingly good. But I shall tell you about Berea because I know it best, because it is one of the largest schools of its kind and because it has been very specially adapted to the needs of the country boys and girls. I, and good people before me, worked night and day more than fifty years to build up this school. When I began I did not know of a single school that was devoting itself especially to the boys and girls of the country and to the training of boys and girls for country life. All the other schools I knew of were adapted especially to boys and girls born in the cities and villages, and if they did receive some boys and girls from the country they only trained them for a town or city life. Berea is not as good as we hope to



Pearsons' Hall—Dormitory for Young Men

make it, but we have seen its student body grow in the last few years from three hundred a year to fourteen hundred; and its buildings increase from four or five so that we now have more than twenty; and its group of teachers mount from a dozen up to nearly a hundred. Many of you have seen some of the young people who have been at Berea and you know whether they have been improved or not. We have partly failed with some of our students but we believe that nearly all of them have learned things at Berea which are priceless in value and that they will always look back to that place as a second home.

Now let me tell you some of the things we try to do for the young people who come to us for a few months or a few years.

First, they have good company. We rule out the fractious and the tainted. Our students come because they are full of aspiration and the desire for improvement. It is the best that come, those who have most desire

for this improvement, those who have most courage, most enterprise, most resolution. A young man or young woman who stays a few terms in Berea will be rich forever in having friends—young people from all parts of the country whose acquaintance and friendship began while attending school.

In the second place we give them good living. We have been at great expense to provide comfortable rooms, well furnished, and good food. Every room has its own bedding and towels. It is heated in winter, lighted during study hours at night, and the student is taught, if he does not know already, how to take care of the room so as to keep it clean and bright. And our students enjoy their meals. They come from widely scattered homes and have been used to different kinds of food, but they find good things to eat at Berea. We do not give them tea or coffee unless they pay extra for it, but we give them plenty of things that are good. Last fall term we had several hundred boarders and all but five or six gained in weight; altogether they gained more than a ton.

And we look after their living in other ways. We see that they have time for quiet sleep, that they have good opportunities for bathing, that they have some training in the gymnasium, good drinking water brought from the mountains in an iron pipe so that spring water never fails. And if they chance to be sick we have a doctor and a nurse and a special building where they will be taken care of better than they could be taken care of at their own homes.

And more carefully than their health we guard their good character and good repute. We give them elevating pleasures, and exclude those of other kinds.

This good living, not counting, of course, their travel, their clothing and their laundry bills, costs for the fall and spring terms only a dollar and seventy-five cents a week, and for the winter term only two dollars a week. Those who live

in the new Pearsons and Howard Halls where they have some special comforts, pay ten cents a week more. And in the third place, we provide good training. Young people who live with us learn how to attend to business and to attend to lessons which are taught them. They learn how to judge, reason and decide, and they are given the most useful information so that they know the things which men and women ought to know.

You can see at once how much more such a school can do for its pupils. We have been working for years to get this splendid outfit. Now we have so many students and so many teachers that we can put each student in a group of young people like himself, and we can have each class taught by a teacher who is a

specialist in that subject. It is easy to see that our students cannot help improving more rapidly in every way.

And we take special pains that our students shall not grow lazy or proud while attending school. Very often young people who have been to a fashionable school are spoiled by it. They forget how to do useful things and feel that they are above all the occupations of life. This is not the way at Berea. Every student is expected to do some work, and he is paid for what he does according to its real value as nearly as we can find out. Our girls set the table and wash the dishes and make the bedding for the students' rooms, and do a hundred kinds of useful work. Our boys work the farm and the garden, run the printing office and work in our various shops. One monument of their industry is the great fifty thousand dollar chapel. Our boys made every brick that is in it and built the whole thing from foundation to tower.

Really, Berea consists of five great schools under one management, so that we have the right kind of education for every comer.

First there is Berea College which gives its name to the whole institution. This is not at all like the little colleges that are scattered throughout the country, which ought to be called academies. It is a school which people have to study twelve years in order to begin; those who enter our Collegiate Department must have finished all the common branches, which is counted eight years' work, and then they must have four years more of special preparation for the college course. You can see that the people who actually get into the college course at Berea know something. Those who graduate from our College Department are ready to catch step with any of the scholars of the world.

Then there is the Academy. The Academy does two things: first, it fits people to enter the college; but more practical and more important than this, it gives those who cannot have the full college course THE NEXT BEST THING in the two years or three years course in the more important subjects. If one cannot have the full college course, but still desires to be a good doctor or lawyer or preacher, he should take this English Academy course. He can select his studies according to his life plans. If he is going to be a lawyer he will be specially interested in the history, the science of government, the science of wealth, the science of conduct. If he is to be a doctor he will be especially interested in the botany, which treats of plants, and the physiology and the chemistry. If he is to be a preacher he will want the elocution, the rhetoric, the history, the science of conduct, etc. And the girls will want the household management and the nursing and the music.

Then there are the Vocational Schools. Here we group in one department under Dean Marsh all those schools which prepare boys and girls for the important work of life—which teach them the most practical branches TO INCREASE THEIR EARNING POWER. For those who are to be farmers we have the School of Mountain Agriculture. I tell you, friends and neighbors, our farmers are not getting as much as they ought to get out of their farms. We can teach your boys to raise better stock and better fruits and better crops generally. Would not it be better to raise fifty bushels of corn on one acre than to raise fifty bushels of corn on ten acres and have to run over the whole lot for the stray ears? It is time we had scientific agriculture here in eastern Kentucky. And there is the woodwork department. Kentucky is proud of its forests. We have the oak and the black walnut and a good deal yet of the poplar and linn. But what do we do with this precious stuff? We send it up to Michigan, where they know how to make furniture, and then we buy it back in tables and chairs. Why should not our own young men learn how to use tools?

And the girls have ways to increase their earning power. If a girl has an ear for music she can learn to play the cabinet organ, and there is money to be made in every mountain valley by the girl who can teach her neighbor girls how to play the cabinet organ. There is the school of nursing. A trained nurse does not earn a dollar a week but she earns a dollar a day, sometimes two dollars a day, and saves precious lives into the bargain. And I tell you, friends and neighbors, there is a great deal for the girls to learn in the way of household management. And of course we teach bookkeeping and the commercial branches.

Then there is our great Normal Department—the first Normal School, almost, in the South to give practice teaching and nature study in addition to the subjects which the state requires. Dean Dinamore has written one book which is being studied by half a million teachers in all parts of the United States this summer. People who want to be teachers can afford to make a long journey—and some of them do come from far distant states—to attend this Normal School at Berea.

Then there is our Foundation School, under the supervision of Prof. Edwards. Here we can provide for those who are least advanced in study. No matter how much behind the boy or girl may be we can put him with a group of others just like himself and give him a teacher who will insure most rapid progress. Young men and young women in the Foundation School have free instruction



Prof. Edwards

in music and drawing, and they have one lesson in agriculture every week, and the boys are taught something of the use of tools and the girls something of the use of the needle and the cook stove.

Now all these helps to parents and aspiring young people Berea College offers at rates which make it OPEN TO EVERYBODY WHO HAS THE DESIRE. Good people have given us the money to build our buildings and the money to pay our teachers. The school is open to all who will just come and pay a small fee and help themselves to the privileges of Berea. It is within your reach. Remember every scholar has a chance to earn some money, and the total expenses for the fall term of fourteen weeks, just ready to begin, are only, for the College student, \$33.00; for an Academy or Normal student, \$32.00; and for a student in the Normal, Vocational or Foundation school only \$29.00. You pay a penny and you get a fortune!

One word more. Why come in the fall term?

Because you can come now, and something may turn up to stop you later on.

Because the board and other expenses are cheaper in the fall than later in the year.

Because the fall is the best time to study.

Because if you start in the fall you have a chance of having a full year of school, and all our students will tell you that one year taken straight together is more profitable than several fractions of a year.

I have not said a word about the temptations of boys, the ruin of boys, the things that happen to the boys who do not get started on the right track. We out-fank all these enemies by pitching in for education.

THE VALUE OF EQUIPMENT

Its Effect Upon Both Teacher and Pupil.

A man who had had a good teacher remarked that all that was necessary for a college was to have a philosopher at one end of a log and a student at the other end. And the log might be poplar or mahogany, sound or hollow. In fact, in his mind, it was not even necessary to have a log at all.

We would not know how to fight typhoid or tuberculosis and prevent great epidemics and scourges of disease—and we could not be building the Panama canal without this knowledge—if men still persisted in this foolish idea of what makes a school. Neither would we know the secrets of rotation of crops, nor the points in

(Continued on Sixth Page)

FURNITURE

The happiest couples in the world are the ones who buy their Furniture at Welch's. We have the best looking line of Furniture, Rugs, Carpets and Wall Paper in Madison County.

WELCH'S "and Save the Difference"



W. B. CORSET STEELS

Guaranteed Not To Rust

This latest **W. B.** accomplishment again emphasizes the superiority of the **W. B.** product.

E. F. COYLE

You pay less

or get more



R. H. CHRISMAN

Undertaking and Embalming

A Complete Line of Modern Funeral Supplies.
SPECIAL SERVICE DAY OR NIGHT.

Day Phone 26

Night 46

LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BERE A AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

DR. BEST,

DENTIST

CITY PHONE 153

OFFICE OVER RACKET STORE

DAN H. BRECK

Fire, Life and Accident Insurance

Phone 505 Richmond, Ky.

Look for Welch's ad. in regard to the Junior Contest.

Mr. C. M. Canfield and wife returned to Berea, the first of the week after spending the summer with Mr. Canfield's parents in Ohio. They are packing their goods, expecting to move to Ohio in a few days.

Miss Ruby Smith who is teaching near Richmond was in town over Sunday.

Miss Lucy Holliday returned, Saturday, from Battle Creek, Michigan, where she has been spending the summer.

Mr. Dan Click of Kerby Knob was in Berea, Saturday.

Mr. Walter Collins and wife of New Madison, Ohio, were in Berea from Monday until Thursday of this week. Mr. Collins was a student here a part of last year.

The Junior Contest is now on at Welch's. The best thing that ever happened in Berea for the boys and girls.

Mr. Walter Disney was home over Sunday from Middlesboro, Ky.

Mr. John F. Dean was in Richmond, Monday, on business.

Prof. Seale returned, Saturday, from Shelbyville where he has been engaged in some work in connection with Lincoln Institute.

Mrs. Joe Bender of Richmond was in town at the first of the week.

Misses Nina and Bertha King spent the latter part of last week with Mr. and Mrs. U. M. Burgess at Paint Lick.

Mrs. John Cornett has been visiting with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Richardson.

Mrs. Robert Rogers and daughter, Estella, from Nicholasville, returned home Monday after a week's visit with Mrs. Rogers's mother, Mrs. P. J. Powley.

Christian Endeavor Society will meet Sunday, 6:30 p. m. Subject: "What is Worth While." Leader Miss Corwin.

Mr. and Mrs. Tariton Combs returned, Saturday night, from their visit among friends and relatives in Magoffin County.

Aden Ogg left, Monday, for Harrogate, Tenn., where he will be in school this year.

Quite a number of old students are already in town for the opening of the Fall Term.

WEDDING PRESENTS

The Finest Line of Wedding Rings Ever Shown in Berea in Gold, Gold-filled, Sterling Silver, Cut Glass

The Racket Store
ENGRAVING FREE

WANTED:—Boys and girls at Welch's—see the ad. about the Junior Contest.

Postmaster Welch returned, Thursday, from a week's visit among old friends in Nicholasville, Va.

Miss Smith, former secretary to the President, who resigned her position owing to sickness, two years ago will return to the same position this year, Miss Murray, who has filled her place during the interim, having also resigned to accept a position in New York City.

Col L. J. Crawford of Newport, Ky., will address the voters of Berea in the interest of the Republican State Ticket at 1 p. m., Sept 13th.

Miss Martha Sproule teaches for the coming year under the superintendence of Mr. Sackett in Hancock Co., Ohio. Mr. Sackett will be remembered as a Berea worker two years ago.

J. Thompson Baker, '97, of Logan, Iowa, was a visitor in Berea a few days ago, having come over from his father's home at Wallacetown.

Mr. J. P. Bicknell returned, Tuesday, from Bloomington, Ill.

Mr. Clinton Early who has been in the hospital with typhoid fever is able to be out again.

Mr. Herbert Todd who has been at Battle Creek, Mich., this summer returned home, Wednesday.

Mr. Oscar Hayes who spent the summer at his home in Indiana has returned.

Miss Viola Click, left Monday, for Oklahoma where she is to teach.

Mr. Will Click who has been in Tennessee, returned to Berea, Thursday.

Miss Lolla Clark returned from Chautauqua, N. Y., Tuesday. She will remain here until next week, then she goes to her new home in West Virginia.

Mrs. S. L. Clark leaves, Thursday, for Bethany, W. Va.

Mr. Josie Garcia, a former student of Berea, has returned for school.

Miss Etta Gay visited with her sister in Winchester from Saturday until Monday.

Mr. Chas. Burdette was in Richmond, Monday.

A surprise party was given to Miss Ella Adams, Tuesday night, in honor of her birthday.

Miss Grace Adams from Richmond is visiting her mother for a few days. Mrs. Adams and son, Charlie, were in Wildie, Wednesday.

Misses Amy Todd and Bettie Lewis were the guests of Miss Eva Lewis of Kingston, Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. Geo. Faulkner who has been out west returned to his home last week.

Mr. Bruce Faulkner who has been visiting relatives in Campton during the summer has returned home.

Mr. John Fugett and family from Broadhead visited Mrs. Fugett's mother, Mrs. P. J. Powley from Sunday till Tuesday.

Miss Speer is entertaining her mother who came, Monday night.

Mr. H. P. Eastman, Ottawa, Ohio, arrived on Tuesday and began his duties as stenographer in the office of the Purchasing agent. He is a brother of Leroy Eastman who was a former student at Berea.

Holman Adams, Vernie Smith and Oscar Hayes arrived this week to begin their work in the Library.

Mrs. B. H. Roberts has gone to the home of her daughter in New York State to visit her granddaughter, Mary Louise.

Miss Raymond returned from her vacation, Monday.

Dr. Cowley arrived last Friday, but Mrs. Cowley did not reach Berea till Wednesday morning.

BOARDERS WANTED — I have opened up my residence, across the railroad from the Roller Mills near the station, as a Hotel and Boarding House and am prepared to accommodate both regular and transient guests. Terms reasonable.

Mrs. Lucy Adams.

Mr. and Mrs. Mullett are being visited, this week, by their daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Barnes of Craders Port, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. Hudson moved into their beautiful new home at the end of Jackson St., Monday. For nice homes and beautiful views, Jackson St., is hard to beat.

Mr. Rhodus of the firm of Rhodus and Hays arrived Sunday night from his vacation, spent largely at Battle Creek, Mich.

Miss Esther Merry, of the Hospital force, left, Monday, for Anadarko, Oklahoma, where she has a position.

Mrs. E. F. Disney has returned from a very pleasant visit at her old home in Eastern Michigan.

Prof. and Mrs. Dodge arrived, yesterday, from the National Encampment at Rochester. They report the most enjoyable gathering of the A. R. hosts of recent years. After the breaking up of the encampment they spent a few days with their son in Eastern New York and made several stops on the way home with friends.



Warm Floors Insure the Children's Health

Cole's Hot Blast Draft on top of the fire burns the coal from the top—burns the gas, which is wasted with all other stoves. The force of this down draft forces the heat to the base which is made of steel—cannot burn out—and heats the floor. Thousands of testimonials have been written regarding the base heating qualities of

Cole's Original Hot Blast Heater

The ideal heating stove is one which radiates all the heat thrown off from the fuel—into the rooms—instead of letting it go up the chimney.

The durable heater is the one which will withstand the severe use, year after year, which a heating stove is necessarily subjected to. Sheet steel is the quickest radiator of heat and is used as radiating surface only in Cole's Hot Blast heater. Wherever the fuel comes in contact with the linings—only first quality gray cast iron is used.

Cast iron withstands the wear of the heat from active combustion better than any other material, and the large, sensitive, sheet metal body and base radiate all the heat into the rooms.

Burns Soft Coal, Slack, Lignite, Hard Coal, Wood and lighter fuel. Make your selection now.

Steady Even Temperature Day and Night.

WELCH'S

Price \$12.00 and Upward According to Size and Finish

For Good Clothing,

Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes,

Men's, Women's and Children's Furnishings

BUY FROM

RHODUS & HAYES

MAIN ST.

THE QUALITY STORE

BEREA, KY.

Mr. and Mrs. Snodgrass of Harlan, spent Friday at the home of E. F. Disney. Mr. Snodgrass is a Sunday School missionary in Eastern Kentucky.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Stephens were visited over Sunday by their brother-in-law, Mr. S. Reinhart of Cincinnati.

The arrival of a fine girl baby was a pleasant addition to the Haldane home, last Thursday.

A new member was added to the family circle at Mr. and Mrs. Christine Jackson, of London, Ky., to Mr. William F. French which is to take place, Sept. 12th. Miss Jackson is one of the most highly accomplished women of Eastern Kentucky and is well known and pleasantly remembered in Berea. On the occasion of her visit at Pres. Frost's last year, she several times addressed the student body and once pleasantly entertained the convocation. Her interest in Mountain ballads will be recalled.

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Foundation School—Industrial Building.

All young women find full directions at the Ladies Hall.

All young men find full directions in corridor of Lincoln Hall.

Ask for the Guide Card.

The new Dean of the Collegiate Department, Prof. E. C. Downing, Ph. D., late of Macalester College, St. Paul, Minnesota, will be at the Collegiate office assisted by Dr. Robertson.

The new Professor of Mathematics, Mr. Horace E. Croner, will occupy a room in Pearsons Hall. Dr. Downing will be there also for this term, as his family cannot leave their St. Paul home at once.

Mr. Letcher Gabbard of Owlesy Co., one of Berea's best products, will assist Supt. Edwards in the Foundation School in place of Mr. Disney, who goes to Harlan County to occupy an educational position of great importance. We congratulate both gentlemen, and shall comment on this change further next week.

The town of Berea too often forgets to be thankful for its remarkable health record. We are now practically immune from the sicknesses which afflict most of our neighbors, and must await a death from overwork or old age!

The renovation of Ladies Hall makes it undoubtedly the best home for young women students in the South.

The improvements in Science Hall greatly increase the facilities in Chemistry and Physics.

The changes in the Industrial Building give new interest to Hloyd, Botany and Mountain Agriculture, and there are more to follow.

The Music Department will be strengthened by more superior work on the Cabinet organ, and some new instruments as well as by a good instructor in the violin.

The two athletic fields will be in good condition, and the one on Lincoln Field devoted to the Foundation School.

CALIFORNIA

If you are thinking of coming or want to know why you should come to California, write to me, and I shall take delight in telling you why, and giving you any information you may desire. I am a Kentuckian and take a special interest in Kentucky people. I have been in California ten years, on the farm and thoroughly understand the soil and conditions. If you think of coming to California drop me a line.

Yours truly, H. L. Bishop, Kingsburg, Fresno County, Cal.

TALK IS CHEAP

But when it is put into newspaper space it costs money. So we will save our talk about the details of these goods—you have to see them to appreciate the excellence of quality, variety and quantity—as for the prices they tell

AN ORIGINAL STORY

Solid oak dresser \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.50 and up to \$20.00.
Solid oak bed room suits (not imitation) \$15.00, \$18.00 to \$40.00.
Quartered oak velour covered couches \$8.50, \$10.00 and \$12.00.
Roll seat quartered OAK or mahogany rockers \$3.00 each.
Stand tables 20x20 OAK, \$1.00, others \$1.50 to \$6.00.
Library tables 26x44 OAK \$3.50 to \$10.00.
Brass beds with 2 inch post, \$10.00. With a 45 lb. felt mattress to fit it at \$5.00 each.
\$325.00 Pianos at agent's price for \$200.00 on liberal terms.
9x12 Axminster rugs \$15.00, 9x12 Brussels rug \$10.00.
9x12 seamless velvets \$20.00, 36x72 velvets \$3.00.
All 25c. matings 20c. All 30c. matings 25c.
RANGES \$15.00, \$17.50, \$20.00 and \$25.00. 1'm \$5.00 under on each in price and \$5.00 over on each in Quality.
BUGGIES steel tire, rubber top, \$40.00. Rubber tire, leather top, \$65.00.
Best American Steel and Wire Co's. field fence 25c. per rod.
ROOFING, heaviest quality v crimp 28 gauge painted, \$2.00 per square.
" " " " " " galvanized, \$3.25 " " "
Fertilizer for wheat, good, 90c. per hundred. Best, \$1.30 per hundred.
Other bargains by the score.

See R. H. CHRISMAN.

"THE FURNITURE MAN"

Should I? Can I? Will I?

Three Important Questions for Every Boy and Girl.

To every boy and girl growing in strength and looking forward to life with hope and ambition, the three questions at the head of this article are bound to come whenever the question of going to College is raised.

The writer well remembers how the three questions came to him about thirty years ago when he was going to school in a western city. The first one, Should I? was never argued at all. So strong was the love of study that it seemed only the natural thing to continue it as long as it was possible to do so. Nor does it need to be argued by many who will read this article. Every school house throughout the mountains is full of boys and girls who know they should.

All boys and girls, however, are not alike and some will falter at this question. Let any such remember that an education, good and thorough, opens many a door to opportunity that would otherwise remain closed; that an education is more necessary today than ever before if one wishes to succeed; that it brings a satisfaction that nothing else can bring. It is time, money, and energy well spent. Whoever heard of anyone regretting going to college?

The second question, Can I? bothered the writer and it bothers a great many boys and girls. He was a poor boy and did not see how he could get to college. But faith never faltered and the way opened far

more easily than he had even dared to hope. Let every boy who wants to go to college have faith that he can. Let him make known his desire, show that he is worth educating, watch for every opportunity that offers and lay his plans to go. To be sure it does some times seem hopeless. Parents do not encourage it but even oppose, expenses, as they are figured, up look so large, even though they may be really small; the time seems so long. Many a boy or girl cannot get beyond this question. They think they cannot go to college. Let any such who read this article remember that all of the expenses need not be met at once, and that the money comes more easily than seems possible. Many ways to earn money arise that cannot be foreseen. The time passes even too quickly and it seems short as it is looked back upon. Parents become interested when they come to see what it is doing for their boys and girls. The whole of the battle is in making the start. The boy or girl who can start to college can generally stay.

The third question, Will I? is after all the test of the boy and girl. The old adage, "where there's a will there's a way," is just as true now as ever. Happy the boy or girl who answers this question early and firmly. How are you going to answer it? There is just a week now before college opens. Will you be there?

J. R. Robertson.



Carnegie Library

Why Should He Not Go To College?

"In these days of free schools and ample opportunities, the question is not, 'Why should this young man go to college?' but 'Why should he not go to college?' The parent who can open the way for his son to secure a liberal education has no more right to decline to do so than he has to let the boy's right arm fast to his side and let it wither, or refuse to give him healthful nutriment.

"And the assertion that a young man can make more money by the time he is thirty, if he goes into business at fifteen, than he can if he

goes to college, is not a sufficient reason for narrowing that young man's life by the early arrest of the process of education. Suppose that a man of wealth were to make this offer to the father of a healthy boy of fourteen:

"Strap your son's right arm to his side and keep it there till he is twenty five years old, letting the arm wither, and I will give him ten thousand dollars—more than he could earn if he were to work steadily from now until he is twenty-five."

"With what indignation would the

parent reject such an offer!

"Is the development of a young man's intellectual and moral powers a matter of less importance than the development of his bodily powers?"

Merrill E. Gates.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

The following letter has been received by The Citizen from a friend: Hyden, Ky., Aug. 27, '11.

Dear Editor:

It is rumored here that a disease has been brought to this country, directly from Italy which has a deadly effect and that the State Board of Health knows no remedy for it, nor do they understand it. It is further reported that there are some cases of it in Berea.

I think a word in The Citizen about this might be reassuring to your readers and prospective students.

Yours respectfully,

Chester Dixon.

We wish to assure our friends that there is no truth in that report. There is no new and dangerous disease in Berea nor in Kentucky. We surmise that the cause of this scare is the report widely circulated in our daily papers concerning a certain disease, poliagra. This is a peculiar disease which has been known for a long time in some parts of Europe. Lately it has been found that there are a few cases of it in this country. The disease, however, is not contagious and so we have no need to fear it. A few cases of such a disease among 100,000,000 people ought scarcely to attract our attention.

Right here we wish to state that Berea is one of the most healthy towns in Kentucky. While typhoid is raging in other places we are almost free from it. The college and part of the town is supplied with spring water from the mountains five miles away and typhoid is unknown among the exclusive users of this water.

Dr. Cowley.

FOR SALE

My Poplar Spring farm of 140 acres, 25 acres in clover and timothy, some timber, best water in country. Good 8 room dwelling, large framed store house. Good barn, will shelter 36 horses. This property lies on the proposed Government pike, 8 miles from Berea, partly in Rockcastle and partly in Jackson Counties. Price \$15 per acre if sold at once. The buildings are worth twice the money. This is a fine opening for a country store besides being a good farm. The land lies well, half of it can be plowed both ways. W. H. Harris, Berea, Ky.

The Best Qualities of

Staple and Fancy Groceries

That the market can afford. Try a sack of our Lexington Cream Flour or Zaring's Patent Flour, two of the best on the market. If we please you tell others; if not tell us.

Main St. W. I. DOOLEY Berea, Ky.

WE SELL

Zaring's Flour --- The Best Made 45c --- up

Why Buy Inferior Flours?

JUST RECEIVED

A Large Line of New Clothing FALL AND WINTER STYLES

You Can Buy the Same Quality SHOES for Less Money than Sold by Others

All Welcome!

A Country Store in Town!

Come in!

Phone 60

R. J. ENGLE,

Berea, Ky.

CUT LOOSE

(Continued from first page.)

have the courage to cut loose from his job. At the end of three years the school board cut him loose and he went to college. This same boy refused three thousand dollars to superintend another school the coming year. He praises the day that country school board decided to cut him loose.

A young man wanted to go away to college but he had a girl at home. He could not leave her. Soon a young preacher who had been to college came into the community and took the girl. The boy was then free to go to school.

You will see men every day advising boys to do things they had not the courage to do when they were boys. "Don't drink. Don't use tobacco. Save your money. Go away to school and get an education." are among the chief subjects of advice. Daniel Webster cut loose, left the farm and went to college. His neighbor did not have the courage to do so. Years afterward the neighbor told of his friend, Danny Webster, what a good fellow he was and how well he could do on a farm and added, "but he went away to school and I have never heard from him since." Which will you be, Webster or his neighbor?

D. E. Phillips cut loose from his ox team in West Virginia to go away to school and today he is Prof. of Philosophy in the University of Denver, chairman of the Teachers' Committee on School Board of Denver and is called upon to give twice as many lectures as he can give in the Rocky Mountains.

Frank Roberts was cut loose, by a school board, from a small school in Ohio. Today he is president of a University.

Frank Waltham cut loose from a small farm in Holmes County, Ohio, at the age of 16 without money. Today he is one of the world's greatest nature painters.

What are you going to do about it? Do you have the nerve to "cut loose?"

BEST BARGAINS

Best Bargains that have ever been offered in farms, beautiful building lots, houses and lots, and first class business lots. We can suit the purchaser in almost any kind of property he wants, as the above have been carefully selected in the most desirable parts of the town. We can sell you a farm of a few acres near town for a small amount of money, or, anything from this up to a first class Blue Grass farm.

If you have any notion of becoming interested in a beautiful location at, or near Berea, it will certainly be to your interest to call and see or write to

Wyatt and Cornelius, Real Estate Rooms No. 1, 2 and 10, Berea Bank and Trust Co., Building, Berea, Ky.

THE COOK STOVE BEFORE LATIN

(Continued from first page.)

of what they were made. Today we buy the machine made cloth and most of the work, except the care of the house and the cooking of the food, has passed or is passing out of the home. Many of our girls for various reasons are not taught to do this work. No training is given the girl of today to take the place of this long experience and practice of her grandmother. We ask ourselves the question, are the girls of today as competent and as well educated as were their grandmothers and is there not danger of each generation knowing a little less than the preceding one?

Much of the girl's time from six to eighteen is spent in the schoolroom out of touch with the concerns of the home. She comes out of school, often to marry at once, with little or no preparation for, this greatest of all responsibilities, home making. This ought not to be. No girl should be for any great length of time out of touch with the affairs of the home. She should have systematic instruction in household affairs during these years, taking each year while in school some branch of household science.

The widest education is none too good for one who is to become a homemaker as most women do become, but no girl should study Latin or any college subject before she is able to kindle a fire in a cook-stove, control it, cook a plain appetizing meal, and know what foods will give a balanced diet for herself and family.

The Home Science of Berea pro-

vides this education needed by every young woman.

"Young women who complete this course will be able to make their garments in suitable style, to provide good food properly cooked and served, to give care in ordinary sickness, and will have the general intelligence that every home needs."

Abbie S. Merrow.

FOR SALE

Lot on Depot Street joining the skating rink on the west, 74 feet front by 143 feet back. For particulars call upon or phone, A. P. Settle, Kingston, Madison County, Ky.

BARGAIN ON FARM

A bargain if taken in next sixty days. On account of health, I will sell my farm consisting of 105 acres, situated 4 miles from Paint Lick in Garrard County, Kentucky, on turnpike, near good school and church. This farm is well improved, has good new house, 2 tobacco barns that hold 25 acres, good young orchard, and is well watered. For further information address, G. P. Terrill, Lancaster, Ky.

Red Cross Flour, 65 cents.

Every Sack Guaranteed

TATUM'S

PALACE MEAT MARKET

Fresh and cured meats and lard. Call for what you want and get what you call for. Highest market price paid for butter, eggs and chickens. Pure home rendered lard 50lb. cans 10c per lb. smaller lots 12c

Kidd Building, Corner Main and Richmond Streets, Berea, Ky.

U. B. ROBERTS, Prop.

GOOD SHOES GOOD SERVICE

Once you get an idea of DOUGLAS SHOES quality and service we confidently count on your return for more. DOUGLAS SHOES are better because they are better made. There is polish and refinement to them. When a customer wants real character in his shoes it is a satisfaction to show him DOUGLAS SHOES. We have opened up our fall line and have them in all the newest styles.

R. R. COYLE

ONLY ONE FARM IN BEREA

Containing twenty acres—ten in original forestry, ten in oats and grass, five cottages, four fronting Forest St.

Investments in well selected real estate in growing communities are sure and safe and best for small savings. Buy this property and you are buying an inheritance.

I have resident property, store property, and building lots for sale in Berea, ranging in price from \$180 up, improved from \$900 to \$5,000. Also bluegrass farms in Madison and Garrard Co; mountain farms in Jackson and Rockcastle Co.

I can suit you in farms anywhere in prices from \$1,000 to \$20,000. One farm of 92 1/2 acres, real black walnut blue grass land in Garrard Co. 2 1/2 miles west of Paint Lick, Ky. This farm is nearly all in grass, well improved, and will suit any one wanting a splendid farm.

If you are planning to buy Real Estate, do not delay but write or call on me at once for particulars and terms.

J. P. BICKNELL

Mallory Springs Picnic

Six Districts Compete—Good Music, Good Sports and Good Feeling
—President Frost Praises Country Life and
Recommends The Citizen.

Saturday morning it was good to see the roads leading toward Mallory Springs quite thronged by happy faces.

"All play and no work makes Jack a bad boy."

"All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy."

Six school districts had turned out for a basket picnic.

We think there was plenty to eat, but the eating is not the main thing at the right kind of a picnic. The boys and girls had some good romps around the springs, and Pres. Frost taught the boys some of the sports used on shipboard. The rooster fight was something new and "talking."

And the music. The big Victrola gave us selections, comic and pathetic, from the great singers and the big bands and wound up by a speech in the voice of Pres. Taft. Miss Ambrose, who is the pride of all Madison and Jackson Counties, sang two solos, and Mr. Dick led in some general songs that gave every one a chance to make a joyful noise.

President Frost spoke in part as follows:

Friends and Neighbors:

Many have asked me today why it is so long since I have visited my friends at Mallory Springs and I really want to have you know. I often fear you think Berea College is rich and its president can do just what he is a mind to. Let me take you into my confidence today and explain to you a little about the business of the president of a College like Berea. Berea is not a money-making institution. If every student paid what his education cost and a few dollars over Berea College would be rich and its president would have nothing to do except supervise the school and draw his salary. But Berea is here to help the people who cannot pay what such an education costs, and so we have to raise a great deal of money to keep the school going. And you will notice that we have to raise this money whether or no. When we have engaged teachers we have to pay them. When we have started a school we

I wish I could tell you all the things I saw in the ocean voyage and the time I spent in England, Scotland and France. I found things just as they are described in the geography. The Atlantic Ocean is three thousand miles across, London is the biggest city in the world, Scotland is the mountain region of Great Britain. I know for I have been there.

But I love to be here in Kentucky, and when I am in Kentucky I would rather be in the mountains than anywhere else. I believe in country life.

I have seen most of the great cities of the world, I am acquainted with hundreds of people who are working in shops and factories and stores and offices, but I believe the people who are born in the country and who live there have a better time in this world and a better chance of getting to heaven.

In the first place, country life is independent. The owner of a farm is boss as well as workman. He has the fun of management and it makes him a bigger man than the fellow who works always at one bench in a shop or at one counter in a store. And the farmer is not so helpless as the city man. With his land and his crops and his animals and his own roof over his head he is a kind of king.

And country life is healthful. At any rate, you do not have to be made sick by your neighbor's dirt. And you are out of doors. At the President's house in Berea I have built two great porches so that while I must spend much time in my office and study I can sleep out of doors.

And country life is homey. The family is by itself. The father and mother are with the children, and the children are with each other. In the city families are scattered. The father is away all day and the children disperse to different schools and workshops, and from week's end to week's end they do not have the opportunity to be with each other that we enjoy in the country. But no life is perfect, and there are

gather! Now to meet this need some of us in Berea a dozen years ago started a country newspaper. I want to talk to you about The Citizen, which was started on purpose to help this need of the farmers for mental food. There are two educational institutions at Berea, Berea College and The Citizen. The Citizen is published by a company of men, of whom I am one, and we don't expect to make any money out of it. For a dozen years we have been sinking money right along, but we did want to have a newspaper that could go into every farmer's home and help him right where his need is greatest. The farmer may be shut up at home with a lame ankle or because the bridge is washed away. He may miss hearing sermons because the preacher fails to get around. But the newspaper will find its way to him every week, if he is a subscriber. The United States government believes that

in the third place, The Citizen gives the real news that is important promptly and fully. You know every week what has been happening in the great world, what has been happening at Washington, what has been happening in our own state and what has been happening in your own neighborhood.

In the fourth place, there is the Sunday School lesson. This is the lesson that is studied by almost all the English speaking people of the world. If we take The Citizen we can keep up with this great army of Bible students.

In the fifth place, there is the sermon. We hear some words of wisdom from the great preachers of the nation.

In the sixth place, there is the Temperance column, and we keep track of the progress of this great reform.

In the seventh place, there is the children's column. I tell you it

money selling cattle or buying his stock of goods by knowing how prices run in the great markets.

In the twelfth place, there is the school column, which helps the young teacher and thus helps every scholar in the district.

Here is a whole wagon-load of good things going into every house where they will pay a dollar for a whole year. I count it a bargain and a blessing.

We are spending a great deal of money in publishing this paper and we want you all to have the benefit of it. Think it over and the next time you come to Berea call at The Citizen office and subscribe.

And now I wish to invite each family to send one boy or girl to Berea to school this fall. The term begins September 13th, a week from next Wednesday. Do not put it off. BE ON HAND THE FIRST DAY OF THE SCHOOL YEAR. We are able to make the education a good deal cheaper in the fall than at any other time. You only pay five dollars for fourteen weeks of school, and your board and room only costs you a dollar and seventy-five cents a week, while in winter it costs you two dollars a week. But the great reason is that the fall is the best time to study, and if you come then you can get a full year; and if you wish to earn a part of your expenses you can get a better job of work by being on hand at the beginning. Every year more and more young people are finding out the advantage of starting in at the beginning of the school year. Last fall we had a hundred more students than we had ever had at the beginning. This year we want two hundred more, AND WE WANT YOU.

Berea has so many departments and classes that it can put each student in with a bunch of others of the same kind so that you can have good company and be taught in the best way to make rapid progress. We will teach you a lot of interesting things. Nobody has ever been sorry for coming to Berea, but a great many people have been sorry that they put it off and failed to get there. Berea teaches practically everything, but it is most interested in the things that help you in your country home. Every family ought to have one son or daughter in Berea for one year. You can do at least that much and you will never regret it.

I want to see your girls learning to cook, to sew, to care for the sick, to play on the organ. I want to see your boys improving the garden and the orchard and the farm at once, and surveying land, and helping lift the old folks into comfort and prosperity. I am not a farmer myself, though I would like to be one, but I am the farmer's friend.

"Let the city man dine on fashion and wine, I envy him not, I declare it. I eat my own jam, my own corn-bread and ham, and I shear my own sheep and wear it. I have forests and bowers, I have

fruits, I have flowers, The birds are my morning charmers; So you jolly dogs now, here is God bless the plow, Long life and content to the farmers."

THE VALUE OF EQUIPMENT

Continued from Third Page

the selection of good stock, if some men had not gone further than the philosophical education on the log.

The equipment of a school is second only to the teacher. Give a good teacher a poor school house, a miserable black-board, and old-fashioned books, and he will almost give up in despair. Even the best teacher will accomplish but half as much under such circumstances as he would with a good building and good equipment.

But the greatest effect of all is on the student. The student may not know it, the parent may not know it, but the chances are that the teacher knows it and feels it. The teacher goes where the best school is so that he can have a good chance. And the best school is the school with good location, good buildings, the materials and tools to work with, and it has the best teachers. All these things go together to impress the student that he is at school business, that he has all he needs to learn with, that his teachers know their subjects and are anxious for his advancement. These are the silent but powerful factors in education.

There is a small instrument that shows the power of sunlight. We all know that white clothes are cooler than black ones because they reflect most of the sunlight. The small boy knows how to make a wooden wind-mill with curved paddles. A sort of sun-mill is made by putting such a fan under a glass case and pumping out most of the air. One side of the blades is black and the other side white. Sunbeams drive the arms around just like the wind drives the wind-mill. This is one way of showing the power of the most silent but mighty force known. And the machine will not run on a cloudy day.

So with the student. Put the boy or girl in a school where the full sunlight of the best teachers in the best school can beam upon them and you will see the wonderful might of the quiet and often neglected features that are essential for the most certain and rapid growth of the student. Go to the school that is well equipped.

S. W. Boggs.

"Give a youth the advantage of a good High School training and you have immensely multiplied his chances of success. Give him the benefit of a thorough college training and you have given him the weapons which, if rightly used, will insure a victory in fighting life's battles."

—N. C. Schaeffer.



READING THE CITIZEN

It is very important that the people in the country should have something to read, and, as you all know, Uncle Sam spends a great deal of money every year in having the mails carried over these lonely country routes, where the mail is light and the government is losing money all the time. It spends that money for the benefit of the farmer. It brings his paper to him even though it loses money in so doing.

Now here is a copy of The Citizen. Let me show you what we aim to give in this paper.

First of all, it shall not contain, if we can help it, any badness. It does not contain the stories about wickedness which fill so many newspapers.

In the second place, it will not contain, if we can help it, any lies. I am sorry to say that many newspapers receive pay for telling things that are not true. They will praise one man and disparage another through favoritism of one kind or another. And they will print advertisements of bogus medicines. The Citizen tries to tell the truth, and nothing but the truth.

is good to see the boys and girls who are just learning to read take up their first newspaper and begin to read to their parents at home.

In the eighth place, there is the farmer's column. Very often one week's issue of The Citizen adds twenty or thirty dollars to the farmer's income by teaching him some useful thing.

In the ninth place there is the housekeepers' department. Often and often the housewife lightens her labors or improves her table or restores the health of a sick child by reason of the things she learns in The Citizen.

In the tenth place, there is the continued story. Some people do not believe in reading stories, but it depends upon what kind of a story it is. If you read a really good story it is just as though you had become acquainted with a lot of interesting people. It certainly is instructive to watch how people live and act and what comes of their actions. It ought to make us wiser and better to read really good stories.

In the eleventh place, there are the market reports. Often a man makes



PRESIDENT'S HOUSE

have to run it, and it has kept me busy and sent me to the hospital more than once.

I am very anxious you should really understand that it has been impossible for me to see my friends around here, as I love to do, because I have been so busy raising necessary money and so long broken down from the effects of overwork.

In the first place do you remember that the beautiful buildings in Berea College which the students enjoy and which look so splendid do not bring us in any money but every one of them costs money for repairs and insurance and cleaning?

In the next place, do you realize that we can only use the money put into the hands of our trustees by good people for the purpose for which it was given? People do not give us money to use as we please but only to use for certain fixed purposes. We may have money to build Pearson's Hall or to buy a piece of forest land and not have money to pay our teachers.

And in the third place, do you realize that no matter how much money we have it will not be enough if we have too many students? Berea has a great deal more money than it used to have but THE STUDENTS HAVE INCREASED FASTER THAN THE MONEY. When we had three hundred students we could take care of them more easily with the money we had than we can take care of the fourteen hundred students with the money we have now.

Well, all these things have kept me busy and broken me down. For fifteen years I suppose I have worked more hours a day than any other man in Kentucky, and some of you know that head work is as hard as hand work. Then I got to the place where I could not work and bring anything to pass and the doctor said I must get far off from all the things I had been worrying about here.

two great lacks in life in the country. The first of these is that country people have too little love for their neighbors. We love our own families, but we do not see our neighbors often enough to love them and join hands with them as we might. Everybody has done some foolish and wrong things, and country people often remember every wrong and foolish thing their neighbors have done and remember nothing else. We start to elect a man to be school trustee or superintendent of the Sunday School. He is a pretty good man and would fill the office in a way that would be advantageous to his neighbors, but somebody remembers that five years ago he made some great mistake and they bring that up against him. The result of this is often that nobody in the country is brave enough to go ahead. We do not have a good school because the school trustee is afraid. We do not have a Sunday School because nobody dares stand up and be superintendent. I tell you, my neighbors, we must learn to appreciate the people who live around us. Remember that we have made some mistakes ourselves. God forgives sin and forgets it, and we must do the same. In every community we must have the best men elected to office, and in every neighborhood we must have a Sunday School and not wrangle over the offices and the leadership of it.

The other great lack in country life is food for the mind. On the farm we have plenty of time to think. The farmer can think while he is engaged in his work better than a man in a shop or a store; but the trouble is the farmer does not have enough things to think about. He sees few people, he attends few meetings, he reads few books, his mind is like a fertile field which is planted with an insufficient amount of seed. It is a corn field where there is only one kernel planted in a hill and a great many hills missed alto-

Barbecue and Auction Sale

39 Choice Building Lots, Berea, Ky., 39

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1911, 10 O'CLOCK A. M.

Having purchased the property on Prospect street, known as "Prospect Addition," located within one block of Main Street and two blocks from College Campus, we will subdivide into 39 choice building lots and sell at public auction without reserve or by bid.

"Young Man, Own a Spot of Ground Somewhere."—Andrew Carnegie

Every good American citizen should have an ambition to own at least his own home site.

This opportunity will be given you on Saturday, September 16, when at public auction 39 choice building lots will be sold. Berea, the bright spot in Eastern Kentucky, is located on the main line of the L. & N. Ry. in Madison county and is built on the dividing ridge between the Blue Grass and the Mountains. This thriving little city of 1500 prosperous and happy citizens will gladly welcome into its border any good people who should desire to purchase one or more of these splendid building sites. Berea is the home of Berea College which has made this city famous as an educational center and a good place in which to live.

The future value of Berea property can best be judged by the past. It is a well known fact that in the last ten years both business and residence property in Berea has increased in value more than 400 per cent and in several instances as high as 700 per cent. This is not an exaggeration but is a simple statement of facts. During the same period the population of Berea has increased more than 100 per cent. With these facts before you where could you expect to find a better place for a profitable investment or a more desirable place to make your home?

Often times on same day of sale lots exchange hands at handsome profits. Will you be the original purchaser or the one paying the profit?

Rubber Tired Buggy - Barbecue - Good Music - Absolutely Free

A new Rubber Tired Buggy will be given away absolutely free. Each white person on the ground, whether he be a purchaser or not, will be given a free ticket which will entitle him to an equal chance on the Free Buggy.

A Free for all Barbecue will be served in the shaded grove on the ground.

BAND CONCERT ALL DAY BY BEREAS BRASS BAND

Remember the Date--Saturday, September 16, 1911, at 10 O'clock A. M.

A Rubber Tired Buggy, Band Concert and Barbecue All Free. Come out, bring your friends and enjoy the day. We will appreciate it; you will enjoy it.

Louisville Real Estate & Development Company

C. D. CLARK, Sales Manager

SERIAL
STORYELUSIVE
ISABELBy
JACQUES FUTRELLE

Illustrations by M. KETNER

SYNOPSIS.

Count di Mont, the Italian ambassador, is at dinner with diplomat when a messenger summons him to the embassy, where a beautiful young woman asks for a ticket to the embassy ball. The ticket is made out in the name of Miss Isabel Thorne, chief Campbell of the secret service, and Mr. Grimm, his head detective, are warned that a plot is brewing in Washington, and Grimm goes to the state hall for information. His attention is called to Miss Isabel Thorne, who with her companion, disappears. A plot is heard and Senator Alvares of the Mexican legation is found wounded. Grimm is assured Miss Thorne did it, to visit her, demanding knowledge of the plot, and arrests Pietro Petrosini. Miss Thorne visits an old bond maker, and they discuss a wonderful experiment. Fifty thousand dollars is stolen from the office of Senator Alvares. The minister from Venezuela, and while detectives are investigating the robbery Miss Thorne appears as a guest of the legation. Grimm seizes her of the theft. The money is restored, but a new mystery occurs in the disappearance of Monsieur Bolegar, the French ambassador. Elusive Miss Thorne reappears bearing a letter which states that the ambassador has been kidnapped and demanding ransom. The ambassador refuses and again strangely disappears. Later he is rescued from a hill house in the suburbs. It is discovered that Pietro Petrosini shot Senator Alvares and that he is Prince d'Albuzai.

CHAPTER XVII.—(Continued.)

"He was bribed," was the ready response. "Now, Warden," the masked intruder continued peacefully, "it would be much more pleasant all around and there would be less personal danger in it for both of us if you would release Signor Petrosini without question. I may add that no bribe was offered to you because your integrity was beyond question."

"Thank you," said the warden grimly, "and it shall remain so as long as I have this." He tapped on the desk with the revolver.

"Oh, that isn't loaded," said the masked man quietly.

One quick glance at the weapon showed the warden that the cartridges had been drawn. His teeth closed with a snap at the treachery of it, and with his left hand he pulled back one of the levers—that which should arouse the jaffers, turnkeys and guards. Instead of the insistent clatter which he expected, there was silence.

"That wire has been cut," the stranger volunteered.

With clenched teeth the warden pulled the police alarm.

"And that wire was cut, too," the stranger explained.

The warden came to his feet with white face and nails biting into the palms of his hands. He still held the revolver as he advanced upon the masked man threateningly.

"Not too close, now," warned the intruder, with a sudden hardening of his voice. "Believe me, it would be best for you to release this man, because it must be done, pleasantly or otherwise. I have no desire to injure you, still less do I intend that you shall injure me; and it would be needless for either of us to make a personal matter of it. I want your prisoner, Signor Petrosini—you will release him at once! That's all!"

The warden paused, dazed, incredulous before the audacity of it, while he studied two calm eyes which looked at him through the slit of the mask.

"And if I don't release him?" he demanded at last, fiercely.

"Then I shall take him," was the reply. "It has been made impossible for you to give an alarm; the stranger went on. 'The very men on whom you most depended have been bought, and even if they were within sound of your voice now they wouldn't respond. One of your assistants who has been here for years unloaded the revolver in the desk there, and less than an hour ago cut the prison alarm wire. Personally, cut the police alarm outside the building. So you see!'"

"As yet there was no weapon in sight, save the unloaded revolver in the warden's hand; at no time had the stranger's voice been raised. His tone was a perfectly normal one.

"Heedless yourself there are only five other men employed here who are now awake," the masked man continued. "These are four inner guards and the outer guard. They have all been bought—the turnkeys at five thousand dollars each, and the outer guard at seven thousand. The receipt of all of this money is conditional upon the release of Signor Petrosini, therefore it is to their interest to aid me as against you. I am telling you all this, frankly and fully, to make you see how futile any resistance would be."

"But who—who is this Signor Petrosini, that such powerful influences should be brought to bear in his behalf?" demanded the bewildered warden.

"He is a man who can command a great fortune—and Senator Alvares is at

the point of death. That, I think, makes it clear. Now, if you'll sit down, please!"

"Sit down?" bellowed the warden. Suddenly he was seized by a violent, maddening rage. He took one step forward and raised the empty revolver to strike. The masked man moved slightly to one side and his clenched fist caught the warden on the point of the chin. The official went down without a sound and lay still. A moment later the door leading into the corridor of the prison opened, and Signor Petrosini, accompanied by one of the guards, entered the warden's office. The masked man glanced around at them, and with a motion of his head indicated the door leading to the street. They passed through, closing the door behind them.

For a little time the intruder stood staring down at the still body, then he went to the telephone and called police headquarters.

"There has been a jail delivery at the prison," he said in answer to the "hello" of the desk-sergeant at the other end of the wire. "Better send some of your men up to investigate."

"Who is that?" came the answering question.

The stranger replaced the receiver on the hook, stripped off his black mask, dropped it on the floor beside the motionless warden, and went out. It was Mr. Grimm!

CHAPTER XVIII.

Notice to Leave.

At fifteen minutes of midnight when Miss Thorne, followed by Signor Petrosini, entered the sitting-room of her apartments in the hotel and turned up the light they found Mr. Grimm already there. He rose courteously. At



"I Want Your Prisoner, Signor Petrosini—You Will Release Him at Once!"

sight of him Miss Thorne's face went deathly white, and the escaped prisoner turned toward the door again.

"I would advise that you stay, your Highness," said Mr. Grimm coldly. Signor Petrosini paused, amazed. "You will merely subject yourself to the humiliation of arrest if you attempt to leave. The house is guarded by a dozen men."

"Your Highness?" Miss Thorne repeated blankly. "You are assuming a great deal, aren't you, Mr. Grimm?"

"I don't believe," and Mr. Grimm's listless eyes were fixed on those of the escaped prisoner. "I don't believe that Prince Benedetto d'Albuzai will deny his identity."

There was one of those long tense silences when eyes challenge eyes, when wit is pitted against wit, and mind is hauled around to a new, and sometimes unattractive, view of a situation. Miss Thorne stood silent with rigid features, colorless as marble; but slowly a sneer settled about the

lips of Signor Petrosini that was and he sat down.

"You seem to know everything, Mr. Grimm," he taunted.

"I try to know everything, your Highness," was the reply. Mr. Grimm was still standing. "I know, for instance, that one week ago the plot which had your freedom for its purpose was born; I know the contents of every letter that passed between you and Miss Thorne here, notwithstanding the invisible ink; I know that four days ago several thousand dollars was smuggled in to you concealed in a basket of fruit; I know, with that money, you bribed your way out, while Miss Thorne or one of her agents bribed the guard in front; I know that the escape was planned for tonight, and that the man who was delegated to take charge of it is now locked in my office under guard. It may interest you to know that it was I who took his place and made the escape possible. I know that much!"

"You—you—" the prince burst out suddenly. "You aided me to escape?"

Miss Thorne was staring, starting at them with her eyes widely distended, and her red lips slightly parted.

"Why did you assist him?" she demanded.

"Details are tiresome, Miss Thorne," replied Mr. Grimm with the utmost courtesy. "There is one other thing I know—that the Latin compact will not be signed in the United States."

The prince's eyes met Miss Thorne's inquiringly, and she shook her head. The answer was still playing about his mouth.

"Anything else of special interest that you know?" he queried.

"Yes, of interest to both you and Miss Thorne. That is merely if the Latin compact is signed anywhere, the English-speaking countries of the world might construe it as a casus belli and strike soon enough, and hard enough, to put an end to it once for all."

Again there was silence for a little while. Slowly the prince's eyes were darkening, and a shadow flitted across Miss Thorne's face. The prince rose impatiently.

"Well, what is the meaning of all this? Are you going to take me back to prison?"

"No," said Mr. Grimm. He glanced at his watch. "I will give each of you one-half hour to pack your belongings. We must catch a train at one o'clock."

"Leave the city?" gasped Miss Thorne.

"Impossible!" exclaimed the prince.

"One-half hour," said Mr. Grimm coldly.

"But—but it's out of the question," expostulated Miss Thorne.

"One-half hour," repeated Mr. Grimm. He didn't dare to meet those wonderful blue-gray eyes now. "A special car with private compartments will be attached to the regular train, and the only inconvenience to you will be the fact that the three of us will be compelled to sit up all night. Half a dozen other Secret Service men will be on the train with us."

And then the prince's entire manner underwent a change.

"Mr. Grimm," he said earnestly, "it is absolutely necessary that I remain in Washington for another week—remain here even if I am locked up again—lock me up again if you like. I can't sign compacts in prison."

"Twenty-five minutes," replied Mr. Grimm quietly.

"But here," exclaimed the prince explosively, "I have credentials which will insure my protection in spite of your laws."

"I know that," said Mr. Grimm placidly. "Credentials of that nature cannot be presented at midnight, and you will not be here to-morrow to present them. The fact that you have those credentials, your Highness, is one reason why you must leave Washington now, tonight."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Temperance

AWFUL CURSES OF ALCOHOL

Roba Man of His Best Friends, of Strength, Honor, Reason, Love, Money and Even Life.

(By SIR WILLIAM T. GREENFELD, M. D.)

Why don't I want to see liquor used at sea? Because when I go down for a watch below, I want to feel that the man at the wheel sees only one light when there is only one light to see; that when the safety of the ship and all it carries depends on the cool head, the instant resolve and the steady hand of the helmsman, there is not standing there in place of the man, the poor, debased creature that all the world has seen nichol create—even out of such gifted men as Burns and Coleridge and hosts of others.

I have seen ships lost through collision because the captain had been taking a "little alcohol." I have had to tell a woman that she was a widow and that her children were fatherless, because her husband, gentle and loving and clean living, had been tempted to take "a drop of alcohol" at sea, and gone out into a drunkard's eternity. I have had to clothe children and feed them when reduced to starvation, because alcohol had robbed them of a natural protector and all the necessities of life. I have had to visit in prisoners the victims of crime, caused as directly in honest men by alcohol as a burn is caused by falling into the fire.

Why do I not want alcohol as a beverage in a country where cold is extreme, exposure is constant, and physical conditions are full of hardship? Simply because I have seen men go down in the struggle for want of that natural strength which alcohol alone had robbed them of. The fishermen that I live among are my friends, and I love them as my brothers, and I do not think I am unnecessarily prejudiced or bigoted when I say that alcohol is inadvisable, after one has seen it robbing his best friends of strength, honor, reason, kindness, love, money and even life.

During 20 years' experience on the sea and on the snow in winter—an experience coming after an upbringing in soft places—I have found that alcohol has been entirely unnecessary.

I have been doctoring sick men and women of every kind and I have found that I can use other drugs of which we know the exact action and which we can control absolutely with greater accuracy in cases of necessity for stimulating the heart. I contend we can get just as good results without it, and I always fear its power to create a desire for itself. It is not necessary for happiness, for I have known no set of men happier and enjoying their lives more than the crews of my own vessel, and the many, many fishermen who, like ourselves, neither touch, taste nor handle it.

I would be willing to allow that the manufacture of it gives employment, that the sale of it is remunerative, that a desire for it can be easily created. But the desire for it has to be "cultivated," and once cultivated the "market" is certain to open up for the desire becomes an insatiable, uncontrollable lust in many. I have no controversy with anything that gives employment and circulates money, and should possibly be satisfied if after all the good grain and good foodstuffs had been fermented and converted into this particular kind of poison, instead of being poured down men's throats. It was poured into the ocean—where at least it would do no harm.

I have seen men robbed in many ways, but they have been able, by the help of God to wipe out any lasting results of such transient losses. But the robberies of alcohol are irremediable. I buried in a lonely grave on a projecting promontory, far down the coast of Labrador, a young girl of 18. She was some one's daughter and some one's sister. I had taken her aboard our little hospital ship for the last week of her life. She should have been alive today, but she had no desire to live. All that could possibly make life worth living for her had been robbed from her through the means of alcohol, and she could not face the home-going again.

If I ever have the opportunity given to me to say a word at any time or in any place which could help to inhibit the use of alcohol as a beverage, so long as I can stand upon my feet I shall be proud to get up and speak it.

Drug Evil.

Dr. Henry Hates, president of the Pennsylvania state board of medical examiners, in a lecture on the "Drug Evil," says:

"To kill a man's mind while his body continues to live is worse than murder, yet that is what cocaine does. The victim of the drug continues to live and to exert an influence that is immoral, depraved and criminal, and beyond the power of man to estimate in its ultimate, destructive effects on humanity. Capital punishment or imprisonment for life should be imposed on the man who illegally sells cocaine to innocent persons or to confirmed users of the drug."

Will Kill Flies.

It is said that flies confined in a showcase with cigarettes will die in less than five minutes, so deadly is the atmosphere in the case.

BEREA

Five Great Schools Under One Management

FOR THE ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE OF
THE MOUNTAINS

What Are Your Talents?

What Are Your Aims?

Berea Has the Training That is Best For YOU.

Are you not far advanced? Then enter the

FOUNDATION SCHOOL, Thos. A. Edwards, Superintendent. Here you will be placed with others like yourself, under a special teacher, and make most rapid progress. You will master Arithmetic and the common branches and be ready to use them. You will have singing, drawing, farm and household management, and free textbooks. One year in the Foundation School costs less than \$90 and is worth \$1,000.

Are you aiming to be a teacher? Then join the

NORMAL SCHOOL, John Wirt Dinamore, Dean. Here you will be so trained that you will fear no examination, and you will be taught how to teach. The demand for Berea trained teachers far exceeds the supply.

Are you interested in earning money?

THE VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS, Miles E. Marsh, Dean.

Mountain Agriculture. Home Science. Nursing. Business Course, Etc.

Here you soon double your earning power, and learn to enjoy doing things in a superior manner.

Are you desiring the next best thing to a College Course? Then take two years or three years in the

GENERAL ACADEMY COURSE, Francis E. Matheny, Dean. Two years, or three years, in such practical studies as will fit you for an honorable and useful life. You select your studies from such as these: Physiology—the science of health; Civics—the science of government; Grammar—the art of correct speech and letter-writing; Ethics—the science of right and wrong; History—necessary for politics, law and general intelligence; Botany—necessary for the doctor and interesting to every lady; Physics—the science of machinery; Drawing, Bookkeeping, etc., etc.

Do you wish to prepare to enter College? Start in the BEREACADEMY—PREPARATORY COURSES, Francis E. Matheny, Dean. Best training in Mathematics, Language, Science and History. The Academy has its own classrooms and Men's Dormitory, and a large body of students of high character and ability, able instructors, and use of College Library and apparatus.

Berea College

The College itself stands apart from all the other schools under its management and has long maintained the highest standards known in the South. To conform to the Carnegie standards we have diminished our former requirements! Required and elective studies with opportunity to concentrate in particular lines. Largest college library in Kentucky. Laboratories equipped for student practice. Courses leading to the degrees of A. B., B. S., B. L., and B. Ed.

MUSIC (Singing Free). Reed Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory. Band, may be taken for special fees in connection with work in any of the above schools.

Questions Answered

Berea, Friend of Working Students. Berea College, with its affiliated schools, is not a money-making institution. It requires certain fees, but it spends many thousands of dollars each year for the benefit of its students, giving highest advantages at lowest cost, and arranging for students to earn and save in every way.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn a part of their expenses. Write to the Secretary before coming to secure employment.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week, in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For furnished room, with fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 to 60 cents for each person.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital, library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term, \$6.00 in Academy and Normal, and \$7.00 in College courses.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE. Incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	Vocational School.	Academy and Normal.	College.
FALL TERM—			
Incidental Fee	\$ 6.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	6.00	7.00	7.00
Board, 7 weeks	9.45	9.45	9.45
Amount due Sept. 13, 1911	\$20.05	\$22.45	\$23.45
Board 7 weeks, due Nov. 1, 1911	9.45	9.45	9.45
Total for term	\$29.50	\$31.90	\$32.90
If paid in advance	\$29.00	\$31.40	\$32.40
WINTER TERM—			
Incidental Fee	\$ 6.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	6.00	7.00	7.00
Board, 6 weeks	9.00	9.00	9.00
Amount due Jan. 3, 1912	\$20.00	\$22.00	\$23.00
Board 6 weeks, due Feb. 14, 1912	9.00	9.00	9.00
Total for term	\$29.00	\$31.00	\$32.00
If paid in advance	\$28.50	\$30.50	\$31.50
SPRING TERM—			
Incidental Fee	\$ 6.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	4.00	5.00	5.00
Board, 5 weeks	6.75	6.75	6.75
Amount due March 27, 1912	\$16.75	\$17.75	\$18.75
Board 5 weeks, due May 1, 1912	6.75	6.75	6.75
Total for term	\$23.50	\$24.50	\$25.50
If paid in advance	\$22.00	\$23.00	\$24.00

Plan Now, Come September 13th

Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

It is a great advantage to start in the Fall and have a full year of continuous study. Many young people waste time in the public schools going over and over the same things, when they might be improving much faster by coming to Berea and starting in on new studies with some of the best young men and women from other counties and States.

Make your plans to come September 13th.

For information or friendly advice write to the Secretary.

D. Walter Morton, BEREACOLLEGE, KY.

CASTE A BARRIER IN INDIA

Snobbish Biffo into Fanatical Religion
ious Faith Pale Description of
Social Conditions.

First of all caste is a question of birth, and there is no entry except by birth. A worker in a coal mine may become a part owner thereof, and his daughter marry a peer, and his grandson become a peer of England. No millions will enable the low caste Hindu to marry into a Brahman family or even to touch the hand, or throw his shadow on the food of a Brahman in India.

If a man is excommunicated by his caste fellows in India, no one of the caste will eat with him, accept water from his hands or marry him. His own wife will not touch him or speak with him. He is dead to his family. The harsher even will not shave him, or cut his hair, or his toe nails.

A Brahman clerk has been known to distribute legal documents by throwing them down at the end of the village street in which live his low caste brethren. Letter carriers have been known to refuse to enter the houses of, or to permit themselves to come into personal contact with those of a lower status than themselves.

If one could picture to oneself a colossal snobbishness lifted into a fanatical religious faith, it would be a pale description of the iron subdivisions of caste in India. There is no patriotism,

and can be none, in a country thus divided against itself.—Scriven's Magazine.

Of Ancient Vintage.

Ernest G. Walker, who is a journalist with a national reputation, arrayed himself one evening with particular care, as he was going to the home of a politician on whom he wanted to make a big impression.

On his way, he stopped at his office and asked George Brown, his assistant, for an opinion on the costume.

Brown said it was all right, but checked himself when he noticed that Walker's high hat looked as if might have been of rather ancient vintage.

"Where did you get that hat?" he asked.

"Wot it on a bet on a presidential election," explained Walker with some pride.

Brown looked at it a moment and then queried solemnly, "Hayes' or Garfield's?"

Buddhism and Animal Life.

It must be said of Buddhism that it has left no indelible mark all over India, China, and the east, and that is the teaching of gentleness and kindness to one another and to animals. Buddha taught that life is but a prolonged endeavor to escape from suffering, and that, therefore, to cause others to suffer is the unforgivable sin.—Price Collier's South Sea Magazine.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

JACKSON COUNTY

McKEE

McKee, Sept. 4.—We had a heavy rain here last Monday, followed by a light downfall thruout the day on Tuesday.—The County Board of Education met at the Supt's office last Saturday as the law directs and adjourned to meet again next Monday.—Circuit Court convenes here next Monday. Consequently most of the attorneys at our bar are busy preparing cases that will come up for trial this term.—Attorney J. R. Llewellyn returned, Friday, from North Carolina, where he had been on business for a few days.—Mrs. J. R. Llewellyn and Mrs. H. F. Minter were very sick last week with acute indigestion. But both are much better at this date.—Max Nelson and mother who have been visiting in this county for several days returned home last Wednesday. They live at New Brunswick, New Jersey, where Mr. Nelson will be engaged in teaching for the next nine months.—Mrs. Jno. Farmer returned recently from a ten days visit to Louisville and other points.—John Breathitt, son of Atty. General Breathitt, is here now advertising and arranging a program for a Farmers' Institute to be held here in Oct.—Charley Lalhart, Ridley Mullins and H. F. Minter joined the Reformed church here last Sunday. The former two were baptized by Rev. Messer immediately after the service closed at the church.

HUGH

Hugh, Sept. 4.—W. H. Benge who has been visiting his daughter of Hamilton, Ohio, two weeks has returned.—Lennie Hudson of this place was the guest of his sister, Mrs. C. Moore, Saturday night.—Mrs. Lizzie Kimberlain of Dreyfus was the guest of her mother, Mouday.—Mrs. Elizabeth Hale is weaving a carpet, this week.—Anderson Crowley had an apple peeling recently.—Miss Gertrude Abrams had a bean stringing, Thursday night.—Mr. and Mrs. R. I. Hale were visiting at Grover Drex's, Sunday.—Walter Abrams of Clover Bottom was the guest of Everett Benge, Saturday night.—J. B. Engle rescued a valuable hound from a sink hole, Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Benge were visited by Miss Almer Dicknell and Frances Azbill, Saturday night.—Hugh Parks was kicked by a horse, Saturday evening, but was not seriously hurt.—Mrs. Alex Perry's baby is at the point of death.

CLOVER BOTTOM.

Clover Bottom, Sept. 3.—Died, Aug. 26th, 1910, Robinson of typhoid fever. He leaves a wife and four children to mourn his loss. He was an Odd Fellow and was laid to rest in the Baker graveyard with I. O. O. F. ceremonies. The bereaved ones have our profound sympathy.—T. I. Dicknell is sick with some kind of slow fever.—Florence Bicknell has been very sick for a few days with nervous trouble and heart failure but is better now.—Robert Abrams who was sick at our last writing is able to be about his business again.—S. W. Abrams is slowly recovering from fever.—Mrs. Pearl Gentry and family left here, Aug. 26th, to go to her husband in Hamilton, Ohio.—A Singer sewing machine man from Winchester, was in Squire Engle's court the 2nd inst. on business for the Singer Co.—Dee Baker, of McKee, visited Squire Engle's court on Sept. 2nd on legal business.—D. I. Powell, our D. S., was in our midst last week summoning the jurors for our Circuit Court which convenes for a three weeks session at McKee on Sept. 11.—Almeda Rose visited relatives and friends on Red Lick, Saturday and Sunday.—Mrs. Marsh Hays who has been sick for a few days is better.—G. J. Wild and wife and daughter, Stella, visited Elmer Click and wife of Kirby Knob, Sunday.—Miss Nora Powell of Berea has visited friends in this vicinity the last week. Come again Nora.—Mr. McFerron of Berea visited the school of H. N. Dean, Sept. 1st, and gave quite an interesting talk and told many funny tales to interest the children. Come again, Mr. McFerron, we will extend you a hearty welcome.

ISAACS.

Isaacs, Sept. 2.—The rain last week was very much needed for water was getting scarce in this neighborhood.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. George Pennington, a fine baby girl. Baby's name is Mary Annie.—Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Taylor visited at Mr. Will Settles, Saturday night.—Robert Akemon and his sister, Dora, went to the fair at London, the 25th of Aug.—Mrs. Mary E. Purkey visited her sister, Mrs. Annie Pennington, last week.—Albert Powell visited homefolks at Berea, recently.—Mrs. Vina McQueen visited her brother, Green Purkey, Friday.—James Moore visited Geo. Davis, Friday evening.—G. C. Purkey has bought a new camera.—Mr. and Mrs. Dan Allen ex-

pect to visit relatives and friends in Berea and vicinity, this week.—Our school at Pigeon Roost is progressing nicely with Robert Akemon as teacher.—The threshing machine has been in our neighborhood, this week. Grain is turning out well.—Mrs. Mary E. Purkey is going to visit relatives on Moores Creek next week.

PRIVETT

Privett, Sept. 2.—There was a Sunday School picnic at Gray Hawk, last Friday, with a large crowd and a nice dinner served on the ground.—Max Nelson has gone to his home in New Jersey, where he will enter school.—Mr. and Mrs. James Hoskins from Clark County have been visiting their daughter, Mrs. Austin Madden for the past week.—James Metcalf lost a fine mule last week.—Joe and Mrs. C. Bowles from Frankfort are visiting the former's parents, this week.—Eva Peters has been out of school for several days on account of having a case of diphtheria.—Marion Smith and family are visiting Billie Smith.—Arch Peters purchased a nice mule from Andy Minter for \$75.—Several from this place attended the Baptist association at Drip Rock last Saturday and Sunday.

GRAY HAWK

Gray Hawk, Sept. 4.—Fodder time is here, and it looks as though there would be some rain.—The picnic at Gray Hawk was quite a success with plenty of dinner on the ground and a good graphophone to make music. We also had some nice games by Mr. and Mrs. DeYoung, the students and others.—W. M. Helmer of Island City was in our midst one day this week looking for a mule buyer.—Jas. Metcalf who has been hauling cross ties for J. B. Hall lost one of his mules this week. This is the second mule that has died on this job, the first having belonged to W. R. Enkle.—Mr. Jason Fields asks me to correct a mistake of some one in regard to asking the people to help him because he got his cattle killed. He says he does not ask any one to throw him in one cent and that he has got a little money yet and one cow and calf and two good mules. He says if any body wants to give anything, give it to some one that needs it worse than he does.

WIND CAVE

Wind Cave, Aug. 25.—We have been having some very light showers of rain.—Several from this place attended association at Drip Rock, last Friday and Saturday. All report a fine time. Plenty of dinner on the ground.—Mr. and Mrs. Preston Lakes were visiting at Wind Cave last Saturday and Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Sandling were the guests of Mrs. Sam Judd last Saturday night.—It is reported that Mrs. Etta Lakes is no better. She has typhoid fever.—John S. Lakes and wife attended meeting at Drip Rock, Sunday.—Next Saturday and Sunday is the regular meeting at Wind Cave. Rev. Joseph Ward was elected, at the last meeting, to serve as moderator for the ensuing year.—Mrs. Orpha Lakes has been visiting her father, Mr. Eliah Farmer, recently.—Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Lakes were the guests of G. B. Isaacs last Saturday night.—Hurrah for The Citizen and its many readers.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

CLIMAX

Climax, Sept. 1.—The Iron Clad Baptists held an association this week at old Brush Creek.—The Odd Fellows had a march, free dinner and preaching at New Hope, last Sunday.—Mr. Robert Lovet died a few days since and was buried by the Odd Fellows as he was a member of that order.—Wm. Cummins who has fever is still improving.—Dr. R. H. Lewis of Wilcox attended the Baptist association today.—Grant York is planning to go to Richmond on business, Sept. 2nd.—We have had several days rain lately which will help us out for water if nothing else. What could we do without the blessings of the Lord in many ways? It has been so dry that every kind of crop is short in this locality and we predict pretty hard times next year but courage, boys, does the work. God is with us yet. So come out boys and let us all subscribe for The Citizen and get the best information. It is a welcome guest with us and we could not get along without it.

ORLANDO

Orlando, Sept. 2.—The recent rain is doing much good to the corn crops.—Mrs. Martha Townsley is still very low.—Those that attended the Odd Fellows' march at New Hope, Saturday, were as follows: Misses Jimmie Hall, Myrtle Mason, Dora Hall and Martisha Singleton.—Messrs. Charley Anderson, Floyd Mason, and Opie Owens. All reported a nice time.—Jesse Simpson was the welcome guest of Miss Lella Owens, Thursday.—The school at Cave Branch is progressing nicely with Charley Anderson as

teacher.—Several attended the Holiness meeting at Mr. Ambrose Rader's, Sunday.—Miss Ruth Reppert of Gap, started, Thursday, for New York, where she expects to spend the winter with her father, Mr. Ed. Reppert. She will be greatly missed by her associates.—Mrs. Nancy McIlhargue and Mrs. Williams were in Mt. Vernon, Thursday, on business.—Miss Hattie Singleton of Cooksburg is with her aunt, Mrs. M. T. Singleton of Orlando.—The infant of Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Clark continues very ill.—Andrew Isaacs was calling on the merchants here this week.

BOONE

Boone, Sept. 4.—Regular church services were held at Fairview, Saturday and Sunday, conducted by the Rev. W. M. Bryant of Cartersville.—Mrs. Nora Wren who has been quite ill is improving.—Mrs. Joe Wren is on the sick list, this week.—A nice rain fell here one day last week which was a welcome visitor.—Andrew Isaacs of Berea passed through Boone, Friday.—Mr. James Bratcher, of Berea, bought a nice lot of sheep from J. H. Lambert last week.—Miss Hattie Poynter is planning to attend school at Richmond, this fall.—Joe Wren lost a work horse one day last week.—The Railroad Co., has been having some improvement done on the road near Boone.—Miss Hattie Poynter visited the Misses Bertha and May Lambert near Snider, Sunday.—Henry and Jennie Gadd recently moved to Railroad property near Snider.—Melvin Simps visited the home of A. D. Knuckles, Sunday.—The Misses Talitha Coyle and Lydia Levett attended church at Scaffold Cane, Sunday.—Mrs. Jessie Smith attended church at Scaffold Cane, Sunday.—J. H. Lambert made a business trip to Mt. Vernon, Saturday.—John Johnson returned to Illinois, Saturday, after a pleasant visit with relatives at Boone.—Mr. H. Harold of Copper Creek was visiting the home of John King, Sunday.

ROCKFORD

Rockford, Sept. 4.—Farmers are

go to Louisville on next Monday to replenish their stock of goods at this place.—Robert Dotner who has been ill for sometime is improving slowly.—The memorial services at the Isaacs cemetery, Sunday, were largely attended. Revs. Johnston, Absten, Young and Moore officiating.—Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Candill are in Ohio to spend the fall.—C. M. Gabbard and sons are visiting friends and relatives in and around Travelers Rest, this week.

RICKETOWN

Ricketown, Aug. 30.—Teachers' Association, Indian Creek, Owsley County, Sept. 9th, 1911.
Song—Audience.
Welcome Address—Floyd Lucas.
Response—L. A. Clark.
Select Reading—Hattie Minter.
Advantage of Professional Training—Chester Baker.
Recitation—Mary Gabbard.
Oration—John Frost.
Recitation—J. S. Turner.
Select Reading—Fannie Cole.
Basket Dinner.
Duty of Parnes to the School—T. A. Becknell.
Essay—Arba Pendergrass.
Advantages of Good Roads—L. F. Gabbard.
Closing Address—P. M. Frye.
L. A. Clark, chairman.
Floyd Lucas, secretary.

LESLIE COUNTY

WOOTON

Wooton, Aug. 29.—The long enduring from which has been marked in the faces of the farmers in this community, on account of so much dry weather, is now turned into a broad smile by a long shower of rain. It seems that almost all crops have failed in this entire section of country this year. Their failure seems to be due to the lack of rain, or to the lack of the farmer's knowledge to keep moisture in the soil.—H. C. Lewis, Wooton's postmaster who lived near the village, moved into town, moving Wooton postoffice with him.—Others have recently moved into

"It has been my fortune for twenty-five years, as attorney, as counsel, as business associate in many enterprises, to become intimately acquainted with hundreds of men who, without any equipment of education, have accumulated large sums of money. I never met with any one of them whose regret was not profound and deep that he did not have an education. I never met one of them who did not lament either the neglect of his parents or his own poor opportunities that failed to give him the equipment. I never met one of them who did not feel in the presence of cultured people a certain sense of mortification which no money paid for. I never met one of them who was not prepared to sacrifice his whole fortune that his boy should never feel that mortification."

—Chauncy Depew.

rejoicing over the good rains in this territory. Crops are looking well.—A protracted meeting has just begun at the Baptist church conducted by Bros. Cornelius and Childress.—A meeting has just closed at the Union church, conducted by the Methodist brethren, with but few additions.—J. W. Todd suffered severely from heart trouble, Saturday, which lasted eight hours. He was away from home and was compelled to stay over night. He is better at this writing.—Two boys aged 12 and 11 years, ran away, Sunday evening, and have not yet been heard of and no trace can be found. The boys had talked of leaving home before this and their parents are greatly troubled and are doing all they can to locate them.—Miss Beriah Viars who has been sick so long is better at this writing. Everybody would be proud to see her out again as she is well liked by all around here.—E. Bowman and wife have just returned from Kingston and report that there had been a good rain there last week.—Gladie and Mamie Todd are getting along very well. Gladie goes to the office most every day but Mamie never leaves home.—Silas Moberly's little child is very sick.—Mrs. Jas. Richmond is visiting her son, Ed, in Indiana, at present but is expected back soon.—J. W. Todd sold 25 sheep to James Bratcher, last week.

OWSLEY COUNTY

TRAVELERS REST.

Travelers Rest, Sept. 1.—The hungry streams and vegetation were replenished and fed by a good rain here today.—Rev. Harve Johnson has just closed a revival meeting at New Hope which was a success in every respect. Four persons were united with the church and many more received the blessings of God in abundance.—Miss Lucy B. Creech, daughter of Joseph Creech, died from a sudden illness here today. Her remains will be laid to rest in the Sand Hill cemetery tomorrow, Sept. 1st.—The School Division Board, No. 4, met, Aug. 29th, at this place and elected Mr. G. B. Bowman as chairman for the ensuing year.—Supt. P. M. Frye visited Mr. S. P. Caudill's school at New Hope, Tuesday, Aug. 29th.—Mr. and Mrs. Clay Smith will

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The only Baking Powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar
NO ALUM, NO LIME PHOSPHATE

ART OF WEAVING

Mrs. Anna Eruberg, a lady accomplished in the art of weaving, including the "double weave" now so rare, has come into the service of Berea College, and will travel thru Eastern



Kentucky to make acquaintances with those who are interested in fireproof industries. She can find sale for well-woven bed-covers. Save your wool and have profitable occupation at home. Rug weaving is also a good way to earn money and furnish one's home.

ESTILL COUNTY

WAGERSVILLE

Wagersville, Sept. 4.—Mrs. H. Kidd of Paint Lick is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Peters, this week.—Misses Katherine Wagers and Rose Arvine and Mr. Robert Wagers came home, Saturday, after a very pleasant visit with friends and relatives at Paint Lick, Berea and Richmond.—Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wilson of White Hall were among friends here, Saturday and Sunday.—Mr. Frank Kelly who has been visiting here will return to Leroy, Ill., after spending a few days with his sister, Mrs. J. J. Wagers, in Berea.—Several men from here attended Court at Richmond, Monday.—Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose Wilson were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jett Wagers, Sunday.—Mrs. Kate Wilson is very sick at this writing.—Mrs. George Wilson and two children, Gilbert and Gladys, of Paint Lick, formerly of this place, are visiting here this week.—Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Kelley were the guests of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John P. Kelley, Saturday night and Sunday.

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